THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE REVOLUTION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Debates in Congress on the Crisis.

Expositions of the Massachusetts School of Politics.

Speeches of Mr. Seward and Charles Francis Adams.

The Programme of the New Administration Foreshadowed.

THE SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE TROUBLE.

Remarks of Senators Mason and Wigfall.

Mr. Douglas' Opinions on the Condition of the Country.

Widening of the Breach Between the North and the South.

The Surrender of Fort Sumter to be Demanded.

NORTH CAROLINA READY TO SECEDE.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ULTIMATUM OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

Colonel Hayne has been engaged to-day in preparing a letter to the President in regard to affairs at Charleston. This document will contain the ultimatum of South Carolina, which is understood to be the unconditional surrender of that fort to the authorities of South Carolina.

Colonel H. had been instructed to make this demand when he first arrived here, but was dissuaded by leading Southern men to withdraw it. The demand is now reiterated in the most positive terms, and will be laid before the President to-morrow in Colonel Hayne's communication.

A rumor was very current this evening, that Fort Sumter had been assaulted and captured by the South Carolina troops. It could be traced to no reliable source. News of such an event, however, would not any moment create unusual surprise here. The plan of attack, as divulged, is to dismantle schooners and convert them into floats, load them with cotton bales, and, the vessels being towed under the walls of the fort, the cotton bags are to be piled one upon another until a sufficient height is reached to enable the scaling parties in multitudes to ascend the walls. It is believed that the fort can be taken by this process at less sacrifice of life than by any other means.

The friends of the Union are much discouraged by the news from Pensacola and Charleston. A collision is imminent, and the fear is it has already occurred. Once began, it is idle to talk of compromise. Whatever may have been the criminal folly that prompted the attack, the appalling consequences are to precipitate at once all the central slave States into the vortex of revolution. Whatsoever may have been the outrage perpetrated, they can never permit federal troops to avenge the fate of their comrades without themselves becoming partners in the *melee*.

The policy now talked of among leading Union men is to call on the President to evacuate Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens, and thus remove all opportunity for the seceding States inaugurating civil war, and carrying off the central States with them. This course will save the Union, as it is now certain that none of these States can be voted out except by the application of some such unnatural stimulus as a fight at the South between State and federal troops.

The President is known to be opposed to the withdrawal of the troops, but the representations that will be made to him by many true men at the South, and to avoid civil war, it is thought by many he may be induced to do it.

THE RELATIONS OF SECEDING STATES WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

It appears from an official source that on the 27th of January Mr. Schleiden wrote to Secretary of State Black, informing him that he had received a letter from the Bremen Consulate at Charleston, stating that the consignee of the Copernicus had tendered the duties at the Custom House, which were refused; and from this the Consul infers that the functionaries there are no longer acting for us. The Minister, therefore, asks how the Bremen captains and consignees of goods imported from Bremen in Bremen vessels and the ports of South Carolina are to act in order to avoid all violations of the revenue laws of the United States? Does the government hold itself responsible to the owners of goods now stored or which may hereafter be placed in United States bonded warehouses at Charleston? And in case of a discontinuance of the United States Custom House at Charleston, will Bremen vessels be permitted to proceed hence on the voyage without hindrance on the part of the United States authorities?

Mr. Schleiden also complains, January 8, that the lights in the Charleston harbor have been extinguished.

Lord Lyons, December 31, acquaints Secretary Black that he has received a letter from the British Consul at Charleston, in which it is stated that South Carolina has passed an ordinance declaring, in effect, that the Custom Houses of the United States in South Carolina are converted into Custom Houses of that State; and the revenue laws adopted show how the duties are to be collected on the account of that State. The Consul calls attention to several practical difficulties connected with the entry and clearance of British vessels, which may arrive at any moment. Lord Lyons requests the government to furnish him, without delay, such information respecting its wishes and intentions as may enable him to give definite instructions to the Consul, and to remove any apprehension which may exist that the abolition of the *de facto* United States Custom Houses will be allowed to subject British vessels for commerce to loss, injury or inconvenience.

The Secretary is informed by Lord Lyons that the South Carolina authorities have removed the buoys, withdrawn the light ship, &c., and requests that the lights and beacons be replaced, or some means adopted to warn vessels of their danger; and, in conclusion, desires such information as will allay the anxiety of British subjects.

Mr. Tassara, the Spanish Minister, December 31, calls Secretary Black's attention to a letter from the Spanish Consul at Charleston, relative to the customs matter at that city.

Among the documents is a letter from Judge Magrath, dated Executive Department, saying the activity of the pilots will prevent any serious injury or inconvenience to commerce.

On the 30th inst. Secretary Floyd replied to Lord Lyons, and sent a copy of his letter to Messrs. Schleiden and Tassara. He said he laid Lord Lyons' communication before the President, who would deeply regret that any injury should happen to the commerce of foreign or friendly nations, and especially that the British subjects at Charleston should suffer by the anomalous state of things existing there. Secretary Black quotes from the law to show that the jurisdiction of the federal government to impose duties on goods imported into the United States and collect the duties is exclusive. Whether the state of things now existing at Charleston will or will not be regarded as a sufficient reason for not exacting the penalties incurred by the British subjects, is a question Lord Lyons will see no necessity for raising until it practically arises. Each case will no doubt have its peculiarities. Secretary Black regrets that this consideration compels him to decline giving any assurances on the point presented. The Treasury Department, he says, will give public information as to the condition in which South Carolina has put the coast.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

There is no doubt about another difference of opinion occurring between the President and Gen. Scott. Gen. Scott is altogether too fast for the Executive. He is desirous of concentrating a large force in this city, and promptly reinforcing the Southern forts; but the President has adopted the *festina lente* policy, and has countermanded several orders given by Gen. Scott.

The General is also in favor of inviting the Seventh regiment of New York to come here, but on this proposition the President has put his veto. Gen. Scott has told Mr. Buchanan that he has not enough troops here to defend it against a mob of our own citizens.

General Scott may have good reason to feel concerned about the safety of the capital, but it is not unlikely his informants are actuated more by their fears than their judgment in forwarding him intelligence of the movements of the malcontents. General Scott has been cited to appear before the Committee of Five on Apprehended Troubles. He may throw some light on the subject, none having been emitted by the examination of other witnesses thus far.

Gen. Scott was before the committe who are investigating matters relative to the alleged conspiracy to seize this city, and was examined at great length. He produced a large number of anonymous and other letters, from sources which justified him, in the opinion of the committee, in taking the course he has, although there may not be a particle of real foundation for the reports.

Not a similia of evidence, however, has thus been adduced that such conspiracy exists here or elsewhere. There is no danger of any trouble in this city or of its peace being disturbed, except in one event. Should Virginia and Maryland join the cotton and Gulf States, and secede from the Union, the people in these States never would permit the capital to remain in the hands of the republicans. Of this the republicans have been repeatedly informed, and of this fact the committee are aware.

I have the best authority for asserting that among the highest administrative officers of the government, as well as among the military, alarm is felt for the immediate safety of the capital, and those who have the best right to do so express themselves astonished that the President cannot be brought a realizing sense of the existing dangers.

A Cabinet officer stated to-day that if Virginia should decide to go out of the Union on the 4th of February, a raid would be immediately made upon this city by the Virginia forces, and he saw no way that it could be defended except by an immediate call upon the loyal States for volunteers. So impressed were the gentlemen who listened to these startling declarations, although they were conservative men, that they wrote immediately to the Governor of their State recommending him to place his forces in readiness to answer a requisition at a moment's warning.

There is no disputing the fact that we are in the midst of perilous times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

This has been a field day in the Senate, Messrs Seward, Mason, Douglas, Hale and Wigfall, figuring conspicuously, as the debate will show.

The debate in the Senate to-day between Senators Seward and Mason, of Virginia, on the presentation of the petition of New York merchants, is regarded by the more moderate men of the South and North—who are anxious to bring about a speedy and amicable adjustment of political differences—as most unfortunate. It will have an injurious effect, and will precipitate the action of the Convention which meets at Richmond on Monday next. Mr. Mason, by an adroit and cunningly de- [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

[illegible]

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

[illegible]

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

THE NEW YORK MONSTER UNION MEMORIAL—SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a monster petition of the citizens of New York for the passage of resolutions—substantially the border State resolutions. The petition is signed by 38,000 people, and is twelve hundred feet long.

Mr. SEWARD said—Mr. President, I have received a communication from Messrs. A. A. Low, James A. Gallatin, Peter Cooper and others, who are a committee of twenty-five citizens of New York, who are charged with the duty of presenting to the Senate of the United States the petition of the inhabitants of that city praying for the exercise of the best wisdom of Congress in finding some plan for adjustment of the troubles which now disturb the peace and happiness and endanger the safety of the nation. In compliance with their request I waive the reading of the memorial, and ask that the Senate will indulge me with allowing to be read at the Secretary's desk the resolutions the committee have adopted in regard to the views they desire to present—it is very short:—

The SECRETARY then proceeded to read as follows:—

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO A MEETING AT THE ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1860.

The special committee to whom was assigned the duty of digesting and presenting a proper basis of action for [illegible]

House of Representatives.

[illegible]

(CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN'S MAILS.

American Democracy and European Royalty.

The English Method of Carrying Out the Ashburton Treaty.

THE COTTON FRIGHT.

THE POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL IMBROGLIOS,

&c., &c., &c.

The mails by the steamship Bohemian, which arrived at Portland Wednesday morning, reached this city last evening, having been delayed by a severe snow storm which prevailed in Massachusetts and Maine on Wednesday night.

A telegraphic synopsis of the news by this arrival has already been published, but the details are of some importance.

The London *Post* of the 16th ult. in discussing the case of Anderson, the Canada fugitive, illustrates the English method of enforcing the stipulations of the Ashburton treaty by saying *we regard the freedom of Anderson as a matter already secured. He must be brought to this country, and, when once here, the people of England will take good care that he is not restored to the tender mercies of the sanguinary Missouri slave code.*

The London *Times* of the 17th ult. says:—

We believe that there is no truth in the announcement of the death of the Duke of Sutherland, which appeared in one of the morning papers yesterday. His Grace has been suffering from serious illness for some time past, but the accounts last night were not hopeless.

The *Paris Constitutionnel* states that the present opinion at Frankfort seems to be that the majority of the Germanic States will not consent to associate in hostile measures against Denmark.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says:—

The despatch of the French fleet to the Adriatic is looked upon as a confirmed fact. The purpose of this step on the part of the government is not known for certain, but is believed to be a measure of precaution against Garibaldi's intended movements for the month of March. The Cabinet of Turin has manifested openly its intention of suppressing the enrolling of volunteers, which is an indirect though clear evidence of the abandonment of all participation in Garibaldi's plans on Venetia. But Garibaldi seems not disposed to wait for the concurrence of Sardinia; but, silent as to his projects, he causes many people to doubt whether his real designs are directed, after all, to that province. It is thought that he will go into Hungary by Dalmatia, and raise the population on his march. Cavour has been summoned to answer upon this subject; but Cavour protests that he is a stranger to Garibaldi's intentions, and that the armaments and expedition are in opposition to his will. But Austria will render Piedmont responsible for every attack made upon her territory, whether by partisans or regular troops, whether through Dalmatia, Istria or the Danube, whether made by Garibaldi or by Turr, by Klapka or Mieroslawski.

The London *Star* of the 17th ult. says:—

The export of gold from Liverpool, which commenced to assume shipments of an enormous nature about six weeks ago, still continues from that port to the United States, and the late advices from the Union, instead of reducing the export of specie, seem to give it greater impetus. On Tuesday, bar gold to the amount of £50,000 was taken from the Bank of England and sent to Liverpool for shipment to New York by the steamship Etna, which sailed yesterday (Wednesday), taking out, in all, £212,000 in specie. Some large firms in Liverpool, anticipating a prolonged, if not a disastrous, contest between the North and South States, have, it was rumored yesterday, remitted large orders to the States for immense purchases of cotton, &c.

A letter from Raab, in the *Presburg Gazette*, says:—Kossuth, Klapka, Iasz, Kmety, Xantus, Beke and Ronay have been elected members of the Commission of the comitat of Raab, in the midst of the most enthusiastic acclamations. A certain number of *honveds* assembled

...tried to place restrictions on the alliances of its members and to forbid or annul any engagements contracted without the sovereign's consent, those privileges did certainly not pertain to the house of Bonaparte in the year 1803. Napoleon Bonaparte was undoubtedly Consul of the French republic, but that dignity was shared by two other French citizens, and the office, however exalted, could not well be likened to that of an hereditary monarchy. Napoleon, therefore, had no title to interfere with the matrimonial engagements of his brother. His assent was not necessary to the validity of the marriage, nor was he invested with any privilege of conceding his recognition or withholding it. The Bonapartes, it is urged, whatever they may have become afterwards, were then only a private family, and the doctrines current about royal marriages are not applicable to the case in question. Such is the plea which the Paterson family is prepared to advance.

We cannot anticipate the judgment of the French tribunal, but we confess that, in our view of the matter, the case has very little obscurity. About the actual legality of the first marriage we entertain not the slightest doubt. Except for the subsequent rise of the Bonaparte family, nobody would ever have dreamt of impeaching its validity. The Pope himself, indeed, when applied to by Napoleon for a divorce, declared that he could find no reason for granting it, and the separation, in default of such authority, was decreed at last by the Archbishop of Paris, just as in King Henry's case it was pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. But all this leaves untouched the privileges of kings, if those privileges are to be held valid. Though Napoleon was not a reigning sovereign when the marriage was contracted, he was so in very truth when he demanded that it should be dissolved, and if a demand of that kind admits of justification from dynastic exigencies, such exigencies could then be pleaded. The fact, indeed, that Napoleon himself took a second wife while the first was living, and that the King of Wurtemberg and his kinsmen agreed to look upon Jerome as marriageable, shows with what latitude the laws of matrimony are construed when crowns and kingdoms are at stake. Unless, therefore, these pretensions are to be altogether repudiated, we think that, though the first private marriage was valid, the second royal marriage was valid also. We think M. Jerome Bonaparte is the lawful son of Lieutenant Bonaparte, and we think Prince Napoleon is the lawful son of the King of Westphalia. In ordinary life this would be an impossibility, but in royal life it has many times occurred, though rarely without graver troubles than are threatened now.

The Bank of France.

[From the Money Market Review, Jan. 16.]

The withdrawals of bullion are not the only adverse feature presented by the Bank of France returns. Notwithstanding the rapid rise in the rate of discount, the amount of bills discounted by the Bank has increased £1,760,000; and, as the treasury deposits have, at the same time, been drawn down to the extent of more than £2,000,000 (owing

THE CONFEDERACY OF THE NORTH.

Union of the Free States and British Provinces—Upper Canada Already Wants to Join the North.

The Board of Aldermen.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Police Intelligence.

Court of General Sessions.

Coroners' Office.

The Syracuse Hubbub.

Personal Intelligence.

Army Intelligence.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

fraits of the industry of New England and Pennsylvania it imposes duties which will prove almost prohibitory. In many instances it will defeat its own object, from the excessive character of the duties imposed; the articles taxed will cease to be imported, and the revenue will be none the richer after the tariff has gone into effect. If the object of the dominant majority in Congress is to raise, by customs duties, a revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of government, those duties should be so distributed as to fall upon articles which are sure to be imported. Tea and coffee should be included among taxpaying articles, and the heaviest charges should be laid upon commodities which cannot be produced here. This is the way to raise a revenue by customs duties. Mr. Morrill and his friends, however, are not thinking about raising a revenue. Their object is to build up a manufacturing aristocracy in Pennsylvania and New England, and those among them who have sufficient sagacity to foresee the effect of their scheme are well aware that the new tariff would leave the government at the end of a year poorer than it is at present. It remains to be seen whether the representatives of the great Northwest—who now hold the balance of power in Congress—will submit to tax their people outrageously and uselessly for the sake of manufacturing corporations in other States. If they are willing that the people of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota shall pay tribute to the spinners of New England and the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, and that after a year or two of such tribute the United States government shall be found deeper in debt than it is at present, they will support the Morrill tariff, and it will become a law. If, on the contrary, they are honestly in favor of the fair developement of agriculture, industry and commerce in the States of the great Northwest, they will not suffer this monstrous abomination to pass either house of Congress, and will seek other methods of providing for the necessities of the government. If they should decide to reject the Morrill manufacturers' scheme, they may rely upon the support of the intelligent representatives from New York and the other great seaports. Morrill's bill abolishes the warehousing system, by decreeing that, at the expiration of thirty days (instead of three years, as at present), importers shall be compelled to withdraw their goods from warehouse. This would prove almost fatal to the commerce of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, and the representatives of these cities will naturally be found in the ranks of the opponents of the measure. The experience of the past few weeks has strengthened the opinion of those who hold that it is not the interest of the United States government to raise its revenue year by year. A great national debt is an evil, no doubt; but a moderate debt has advantages which recent events have brought very prominently before the public. No such heresy as the right of secession could prevail for a moment in a country which owed large sums to its people; if such fallacies were mooted they would very quickly be silenced. If the United States had owed six hundred instead of sixty millions, the pending secession movement would not have received the encouragement it has. And if, instead of tinkering the tariff, the republicans in Congress were to authorize a loan of thirty or forty millions for the payment of the expenses of government during the present year, they would achieve their purpose more certainly, and with less injustice to the people, than can be the case if they follow the lead of Mr. Morrill and his friends.

A very few days now will settle the moot question as to the attitude of Great Britain on our secession movement. In consequence of the resignation of the United States Collectors at Charleston and Mobile, ships are now clearing from those ports for England with State clearances. There are not many such vessels, and they are paying an extra tax in the shape of double insurance, and a loss of 1 a 1¼ per cent on the bills of exchange representing their cargo; but still several vessels have actually sailed for England with clearances from the States of South Carolina and Alabama, and when they arrive we shall learn what course England proposes to pursue. If the clearances of the seceding States are admitted, at British ports, to be as valid as those of the federal government, the Southern confederacy will enjoy all the recognition it needs at present.

We notice that the House of Representatives at Washington is discussing the Senate amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, granting $300,000 to Ambrose W. Thompson and others in return for certain rights secured to the United States in the harbor of Chiriqui, New Granada. It is generally believed here that this grant is a mere lobby speculation, and that certain members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet are accomplices in the matter. There has been a good deal of talk about establishing a coaling station for the United States navy at Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui; but the fact is the coal of that region is tertiary coal, utterly unfit for marine purposes and of very little value for any other. An interoceanic road has been proposed, and this, with the proper means and under the proper auspices, might, perhaps, be established at Chiriqui; but the bare fact that such a scheme is feasible does not entitle Mr. Thompson and his associates to $300,000 of the public money. We recommend Congress to look closely into this matter before they grant any money, and to see especially whether the Chiriqui company have any rights at all which the government of New Granada is bound to respect.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $22,775,079 65, and the balances $1,368,536 34.

The business at the Sub-Treasurer's Office to-day was as follows:—

Receipts	$355,033 03
—For Customs	50,739 43
Payments	599,280 27
Balance	4,491,850 28

The Long Island Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on demand.

We find in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, copied from official documents, the following statement of the shares of the several States in the surplus revenue deposited with them by the United States government by the act of June 23, 1836, and which the present Secretary of the Treasury proposes to make the basis of security for a new loan to provide for the expenses of the government:—

Maine	$955,838 25
New Hampshire	669,086 79
Vermont	669,086 79
Massachusetts	1,338,173 58
Connecticut	764,670 60
Rhode Island	382,335 30
New Jersey	764,670 60
New York	4,014,520 71
Pennsylvania	2,867,514 78
Delaware	286,751 49
Maryland	955,838 25
Virginia	2,198,727 99
North Carolina	1,433,757 39
South Carolina	1,051,422 09
Georgia	1,051,422 09
Alabama	669,086 79
Louisiana	477,919 14
Mississippi	382,335 30
Tennessee	1,433,757 39
Kentucky	1,433,757 39
Ohio	2,007,260 34
Missouri	382,335 30
Indiana	860,254 44
Illinois	477,919 14
Arkansas	286,751 49
Michigan	286,751 49
Total	$28,101,644 91
Add fourth instalment which was not paid	9,367,214 97
Total surplus	$37,468,859 88

The payment of twenty-eight millions was made in three instalments; the fourth instalment was to have been paid October 1, 1837, but was withdrawn on account of the financial difficulty in which the government then found itself.

Of the $28,101,645 actually paid, the States which have now seceded, excepting Florida, not then admitted, received $5,632,168 41. The free States which shared in the surplus received $16,058,069 81.

It appears from an official statement that the amount of new preferred stock of the Erie Railroad Company is less than eight millions, not ten, as has been generally believed. The total of unsecured bonds with accrued interest, to be converted into preferred stock, is as follows:—

Principal of bonds 1871	$2,450,000	
Principal of bonds 1875	1,900,000	
Principal of bonds 1862	2,301,000	
		$6,650,000
Interest on bonds 1871	$455,845	
Interest on bonds 187	353,150	
Interest on bonds 1862	393,015	
		$1,200,010
Total		$7,860,310

The new organization, consequently, stands thus:—

Mortgage debt	$19,602,000
Preferred stock	7,860,000
Common stock	11,000,000
Total	$38,562,000

We have already mentioned that the Massachusetts Legislature has taken measures preparatory to pledging the credit of the Commonwealth in behalf of the general government to the amount of the surplus revenues. The bill as reported in the Senate is as follows:—

Sec. 1. That the Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth be, and hereby is, authorized to guarantee, upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the notes of the United States to the full amount of the money received by the Commonwealth in pursuance of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the deposit of the public money," approved June 23, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six; provided, that during the continuance of the liability of the Commonwealth for account of such guarantee, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall not demand of the Commonwealth the payment of the money so deposited.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday night says:—

The exchange market is steady to-day at 6 per cent premium, the supply being about equal to the demand. Most bankers, however, look to an early reduction, as it is believed present figures cannot be maintained. The buying price is 5 a 5½; considerable lots would not command above 5 per cent. The demand is very light, and must continue so while the high rate lasts. Gold, buying, nominal at 5 5½; selling, 6 per cent. Bankers have a full supply of currency, and all legitimate business paper finds ready discount at the legal rates, viz, 10 per cent. There is comparatively very little doing outside the banks, and for really first class paper very little advance can be obtained above the regular bank rate; 10 a 15 per cent is about the range.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday remarks:—

It is reported on good authority that the Committee on Finance, in the Senate of our Legislature, will report a bill in opposition to continuing our present bankable fund system after our banks shall have resumed specie payments. Very strenuous efforts are being made by certain parties, however, to prevent legislation of this kind; yet it is trusted that there is sufficient intelligence, honor and patriotism left in the State to carry through the Legislature a specie paying bank law, equal in all respects to the best banking system in the Union.

An exchange states:—

The Legislature of Minnesota, now in session, will probably take measures to complete the network of railroads for which grants were given in 1856.

Both Chicago and Milwaukee are now reached directly by rail with La Crosse, opposite La Crescent, the most southerly town in Minnesota. Another road is projected south from La Crosse to Monoda, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railway, and will doubtless be completed by the time any considerable portion of the line in Minnesota can be put in operation north and westward from La Crescent. That will give Minnesota a choice of routes east and south from La Crescent, always insuring low freight and fares, and every facility necessary to her commerce.

From La Crescent the line is direct by Chatfield, Rochester, Owatona and Farribault to St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Anthony. A very considerable portion of the road is already graded, and it runs through one of the most productive and populous portions of the State. Minnesota has now population and resources to warrant its completion at an early day. If the State will extend its aid to this road alone as being now the most necessary and important, it would at once inspire confidence in the work, and both Milwaukee and Chicago would at once combine their energies to complete the work. Built, as it can be, at small cost, with the increasing prosperity of Minnesota, the road would pay a handsome dividend to its stockholders. The early history of the Galena road is conclusive on this point.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony are prosperous cities, and always must be, and the road would be the great central artery of the commerce and the travel of the State.

As soon as the first forty miles are completed, it will prove of immense advantage to Minnesota.

Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1861.

$5000	U S 5's, 1865	92	250 shs	NY C RR..b30	80½
1000	U S 5's, '71, cou	91¾	50	do......b30	80
20000	Trea'y 12 p c n	102	275	Hud River RR	45
5000	do	101¾	100	do	45⅛
10000	North Car 6's	77	100	do......b60	45¼
10000	Tenn 6's, '90	72	100	do......s10	45⅛
5000	Missouri 6's b10	68¼	150	Harlem RR	16
5000	do......b10	68	50	Ill Cen RR scrip	80
25000	do	68	150	do	79½
5000	do......s10	68	100	Harlem RR pref	38⅝
5000	California 7's	87	100	do. b60	38¾
2000	N Y Cen 6's	96	200	do	38½
1000	N Y C RR r e 7's	90	200	Reading RR	45¼
4000	Erie 2d m ex '70	93	200	do......b60	46
2000	N In 1st mtg	84	100	do	45¾
3000	Ill Cen RR bds	96	200	do	45½
5000	Chi & N W 1m	41	50	do	45½
5000	do	40½	100	Mich Cen RR	58
5000	Han & St Jos RR	65	100	do	58¼
2000	Hud R RR 2m	99	100	do......b60	58½
2000	Cl & Tol s f bds	75	200	Mich S & N I RR	16½
10 shs	Market Bank	97	35	do	16½
560	Canton Co	15	50	M S & N I g stk	33½
5	Del & Hud Can Co	91	10	Gal & Chi RR	72¼
67	do	92	150	do	72¾
20	Penn Coal Co	80	50	do	72½
50	Pacific Mail SS Co	84½	200	Clev & Toledo RR	34½
100	do......s30	84½	100	do	34¾
75	do	84½	300	Chi & Rock I RR	58¼
315	do	85	200	do......b30	58¼
150	do	85¼	50	do......b60	58½
50	do	85½	50	do......b10	58¼
70	N Y Central RR.c	80½	100	do......s60	58
100	do......c	80½	100	do......s10	58
500	do......c	80	150	do......s15	58
190	do......c	79½	50	do......s20	58
150	do..b3 p &c	80½	200	do	58¼
	SECOND BOARD.				
$5000	Treas'y 12 p c n s	101½	20 shs	Hud River RR	45½
500	do	101½	20	Harlem RR	16½
6000	Missouri 6's	68	20	do	16½
1000	Kentucky 6's	92½	200	do	16
5000	Tenn 6's, 1890	72½	50	Panama RR	113½
1000	Ill Cen RR bds	96	12	do	114
1000	Chi & NW 1st m	40½	10	Ill Cen RR scrip	80
50 shs	Pac M SS Co..s20	85	20	Galena & Chi RR	72
50	do	85½	150	do	72¼
50	N Y Cen RR...s30	80	10	Chi & Rk Id RR	58
50	do......opg	80	10	Chi, Burl & Qy RR	73¾
20	Erie RR	36½	100	Brooklyn City RR	111

Receipts and Disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, New York.

January 1, 1861, by balance		$1,242,874 35
On account of customs, in coin	$1,204,754 43	
" patent fees	5,040 65	
" Post Office Dep't	183,905 94	
" Treasury notes	7,544,000 00	
" miscellaneous	47,601 39	
		8,985,302 41
Total		$10,228,176 76
Payments.		
Treasury drafts	$7,453,628 52	
Post Office drafts	188,510 40	
		7,642,139 92
Balance January 31, 1861		$2,586,037 84
By balance credit disbursing accounts	$1,145,771 82	
By receipts during the month	2,200,327 44	
		3,346,099 26
To payments		1,741,953 59
Balance		$1,604,145 67
By balance credit interest accounts		$1,136,147 80
To payments		1,042,268 48
Balance		$93,879 32
By receipts for customs in January, 1861		$1,204,754 43
" " " 1860		3,091,231 09
Decrease in January, 1861		$1,886,476 66
By balance credit bullion and expense account for Assay Office		$495,514 98
Coin received during the month		8,071,686 74
Total		$8,567,201 72
To payments in coin	$8,410,939 30	
" " fine bars	15,863 72	
		8,426,803 02
Balance		$140,398 70
By coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,284,062 83	
By coin in hand in Assay Office	630,531 63	
		4,914,594 46
Fine bars, Assay Office	$36,615 13	
Unparted bullion, Assay Office	202,513 00	
Bullion at the Mint for coinage	3,550,000 00	
		4,069,128 13
Total		$9,004,022 59
Less due depositors		4,512,142 31
Balance		$4,491,880 28
Receipts for customs in Treasury notes this month		$849,336 90

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New York, for the Month Ending Jan. 31, 1861.

Deposits of gold		$8,039,000
Foreign coins	$4,500,000	
Foreign bullion	1,000,000	
United States bullion	2,539,000	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		176,000
Foreign coins	59,000	
Foreign bullion	40,000	
United States bullion (in gold)	23,000	
United States bullion (old coins)	20,000	
Washoe	16,000	
California bars	18,000	
Total deposits, payable in bars	3,000	
" " payable in coins	8,213,000	
		8,216,000
Gold bars stamped		8,232,319
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$8,050,000

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was unchanged and sales confined to about 30 bbls., at 5c. a 5⅛c. for pots and pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was more active, while prices were irregular, and for some brands in favor of purchasers. The sales embraced about 14,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	$5 20	a 5 30
Extra State, good to choice	5 30	a 5 45
Superfine Western	5 20	a 5 30
Common to choice Western extra	5 30	a 7 25
Mixed to straight Southern	5 75	a 6 00
Straight to good extra do	6 05	a 7 25
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 25	a 8 50
Rye flour	3 40	a 4 20
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 00	a 3 45

—Canadian flour was firmer, with sales of 300 bbls. at $5 40 a $7 25—the latter figure for small lots of extra brands. Southern flour was without change of moment. The sales embraced about 1,200 bbls., closing within the range of the above quotations. Rye flour was in good request at our quotations. Corn meal was in fair demand at the above figures, with sales of 400 a 500 bbls. Wheat—The market was more active, and prime qualities of winter red and white were firm, while inferior grades of spring and club were heavy. The sales embraced about 65,000 bushels, at $1 25 for inferior white California, $1 45 a $1 55 for white Ohio and Michigan, red Long Island at p. t., $1 33 a $1 35 for red Western, $1 31 for red State, $1 25 a $1 27 for Milwaukee club, in store, and $1 18 a $1 22 for Chicago spring. Corn—The market was heavy and prices unchanged. The sales embraced about 60,000 bushels, at 68½c. for mixed, at the railroad depot; 67½c. a 68c. for new Southern yellow, 69c. a 70c. for old Western mixed, in store and delivered, and 71½c. a 72c. for western yellow. Barley was firm, with sales of 5,000 bushels, at the depot, at 67½c. Barley malt was firm, with sales of 2,000 bushels at 80c. Oats were steady, with sales of Canadian and Western at 36c. a 36½c., and State at 37c.

COFFEE.—The market was steady, with sales of 800 bags Rio at 11c. a 12½c., 150 mats Java at 16c., 800 bags Maracaibo at 13½c. a 14c., and 200 do. Jamaica at 12½c.

Stock of Coffee.

	Bags.	Mats.
Rio	51,112	—
Maracaibo	3,898	—
Laguayra	174	—
Jamaica	438	—
Savanilla	321	—
Java	950	18,188
Total	56,401	18,188

COTTON.—The market was without quotable change, while the sales embraced about 2,300 bales, a part of which was in transit. We quote middling uplands at 12¼c.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool about 40,000 bushels of grain were engaged in bulk, including corn, at 10½d. and wheat at 11d.; 3,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 4½d. a 3s. 6d., 350 boxes bacon at 35s., 100 bbls. lard at 37s. 6d. To London 100 boxes bacon and 100 do. lard at 45s., and 500 bbls. flour at 4s.; afterwards 4s. 3d. was asked. Two vessels were taken for London at p. t. To Glasgow 350 boxes bacon at p. t., and 100 bbls. lard at 37s. 6d. The ship Georges was chartered for Havre for the round sum of $10,000. Wheat to Havre was at 23c.; cotton, square and round, at 1c. a 1⅛c.; ashes, $10 for pots, and $12 for pearls, and 12c. for rice and bark.

HAY was in good request, with sales in shipping lots at 90c. a 95c.

MOLASSES firm and prices unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—A small lot of 80 bbls. straight spirits sold at 35½c., and 300 bbls. common rosin at $1 27½ per 310 lbs., delivered.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The demand was moderate and prices steady: sales were made at about $17 75 a $17 90 for new mess, $13 for new prime, and $11 75 for old do. Beef was quiet, with sales of 125 bbls. at $8 75 a $9 62½ for repacked, and $10 a $10 62½ for extra. Bacon was firm and in fair request, with sales of 300 boxes Cumberland cut city at 9¾c. Dressed hogs were selling at 7¼c. a 7½c. Lard was steady, with sales of 300 bbls. at 10¼c. a 10½c. Butter and cheese were steady, and prices unchanged.

RICE.—Sales of 300 bbls. and 300 casks were made at 3½c. a 4¼c.

SUGARS were in fair demand, with sales of about 1,400 hhds. (230 of which were Cubas, for part low to fair refining goods) at 5c. a 5¾c., with some low grades at 4c., and 170 boxes at 7½c.

WHISKEY closed heavy, and small sales were made at 18½c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	Date.	For
Arabia	Liverpool	Jan 19	New York
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Jan 19	New York
Kedar	Liverpool	Jan 22	New York
New York	Southampton	Jan 23	New York
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Jan 24	Portland
Canada	Liverpool	Jan 26	Boston
Africa	Liverpool	Feb 2	New York
Bavaria	Southampton	Feb 4	New York
Jura	Liverpool	Feb 5	New York
Fulton	Southampton	Feb 6	New York
America	Liverpool	Feb 9	Boston
Australasian	Liverpool	Feb 16	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Teutonia	New York	Feb 1	Hamburg
City of Washington	New York	Feb 2	Liverpool
Arago	New York	Feb 2	Havre

[illegible]

Port of New York, January 31, 1861.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

SAILED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

American Ports.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, $7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $1 50 per annum.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVI .... No. 31

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Richelieu.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Katherine and Petruchio.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—The Lady of St. Tropez.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—Seven Sisters.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A Peep Behind the Scenes—Variety—New York As It Is—Cuffs and Trumps.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway.—Les Canotiers de la Seine.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—Smiles and Tears—The Lady of St. Tropez—Living Curiosities, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Masque Ball.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Returned Californians.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—Tight Rope, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

ART UNION, No. 497 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.

CONCERT HALL, Newark.—Budworth & Campbell's Wood's Minstrels—Burlesque on Rarey.

New York, Friday, February 1, 1861.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition.

The mail steamship Ariel, Captain Miner, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at ten o'clock this morning.

The New York Weekly Herald—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday are highly important. In the Senate Mr. Seward, in presenting the monster memorial of the citizens of New York, in favor of the adoption of the border State adjustment of the troubles of the nation, delivered a long speech in exposition of his views and policy. A full report of it is given elsewhere in our columns. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, in his comments upon the speech of Mr. Seward, thus pithily sums up the argument of the latter:—"He has recommended, first, to speak; next, to vote; next to give money; and, lastly, to fight." The debate commenced by Mr. Seward was participated in by Senators on both sides, and the impression gathered from the speeches is, that the incoming administration has resolved upon pursuing a coercive course towards the seceding States should all efforts for a peaceful settlement fail.

In the House Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, the author of the proposition to admit New Mexico into the Union, with or without slavery, as her people may elect, delivered his views on the crisis, as did also Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Avery, of Tennessee; Niblack of Indiana, and others.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Albany yesterday. Soon after the commencement of the proceedings the struggle between Tammany and Mozart was begun. There was much partisan feeling manifested by the friends of the rival factions, and considerable excitement, at one time portentous of a row, which, however, was averted. The Convention finally voted to admit both the Tammany and Mozart delegates. With this, however, the Tammanyites were dissatisfied and withdrew. They subsequently met at the Delavan House and organized, when, on taking a vote, they decided not to return to the Convention. They declare uncompromising hostility and war to the knife against the Regency. The Mozarters were very much elated at their recognition. Hon. Amasa J. Parker was elected President of the Convention, with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The resolutions from the committee will be reported to the Convention to-day.

The joint special committee of the Legislature of this State appointed to consider the propositions of the Virginia Legislature, in reference to sending delegates to a Convention of States, proposed to be convened at Washington on Monday next, the 4th inst., to concert measures of conciliation between the North and South, yesterday rendered the result of their labors in a majority and a minority report. The majority report, while expressing dissent from the plan of compromise suggested by the Virginia Legislature, accedes to the proposal of sending Commissioners from this State, and names David Dudley Field, William Curtis Noyes, James S. Wadsworth, James C. Smith, Amaziah B. James, Greene C. Bronson, Erastus Corning, Addison Gardiner and William E. Dodge as such commission. The minority report is adverse to the sending of Commissioners. The consideration of the report was made the special order for today in the Assembly. Considerable of other business was gone through with in both houses of the Legislature, but principally of local interest only.

The mails by the steamship Bohemian, which arrived at Portland Wednesday morning, reached this city last evening. The main points of the news by this arrival have already been given, but the details, which we publish this morning, are of some importance, both in a political and financial point of view.

The cotton panic in England does not seem to abate. The London *Times* of the 16th contains an elaborate article upon the subject of the cotton supply, which we reproduce this morning.

Joseph F. Sweet, who was arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of being a fugitive from Indiana, it being alleged that he was connected with the Boon County Bank swindle, was rearrested yesterday by detective McCord, on a warrant issued by the Governor of Indiana, the Grand Jury of Boon county having indicted him as being implicated in the same matter.

The Police Commissioners yesterday made fourteen appointments of patrolmen, as follows:—Thomas Stokes, John N. Brown, Owen Gallagher, John H. Mann, Joseph Hook, John Porter, Richard Blake, Thomas Rightman, Edward Burns, Samuel F. Kelsey, Henry Potter, Francis Murphy, for the New York force; and Lewis Lewis, F. F. Larquier, of the Brooklyn force, dismissed. Officer F. P. Wright, of the Fourth precinct, was promoted to Sergeantcy.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Mr. Dayton offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint select committee of the Common Council to invite Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, to visit New York and accept the "cordial welcome" of its citizens on his way to the national capital. A brief but lively discussion ensued, and on taking a vote the proposition was rejected. The fourth annual Report of the Central Park Commission was presented. The expenditures of the Commission so far, for land and improvements, amount to $6,447,501. During the past year 3,679 laborers have been employed in the Park. The expenditures during the same period have been $114,000. Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Grand Jury made a presentment yesterday in the Court of General Sessions previous to being discharged, which will be found in our report elsewhere. After stating that the number of incendiary fires are increasing, they denounce the seditious doctrines set forth in the recent message of Mayor Wood, observing that such sentiments pander to the worst passions of men, and, in conclusion, urge the importance of having an efficient police to suppress crime and protect our citizens. Jacob Miller, who was convicted on Wednesday of arson in the second degree, was sentenced by Judge McCunn to imprisonment in the State prison for twelve years and three months.

In the absence of the President of the Board of Councilmen, the Clerk called the meeting to order last evening. Nine members only answering to their names, he declared the Board adjourned till Monday. The majority of the democrats are in Albany saving the Union.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon, and adopted the report of the Committee of the Whole in the usual way. An abstract of this report is given in another column. There are 9,030 inmates in the institutions at present, which is an increase of 117 for the past week.

The skating in the Central Park yesterday seemed to have obtained renewed vigor from its temporary lull, and although the ice was not altogether smooth, still, as the season is now rapidly approaching its end, the ball was raised, and the pond illuminated at night. The official returns of yesterday, to six P. M., gave pedestrians, 50,000; equestrians, 60; wheeled vehicles, 600, and sleighs 1,300. At the close of the Park the numbers were, pedestrians, 60,000; vehicles, 700; sleighs, 1,660. The Drive was in a fair condition for sleighing, considering there has been no fresh fall of snow. Robert Wilson, a sleigh driver, was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct. In consequence of so many accidents, chairs will in future be prohibited on the ladies' pond. The whole pond is expected to be flooded to-night; if so, there will be no skating after six o'clock P. M.

The overland pony express, with San Francisco advices to the 12th ult., arrived at Fort Kearney on Wednesday, four days behind time. The Cortez sailed from San Francisco on the 10th for Panama, with a fair complement of passengers and nearly a million and a half in treasure for New York. Business, as usual at this season of the year, was very dull. A. L. Stockfleth, the Hamburg consul, and a merchant of extensive connections, committed suicide on the 10th ult. He was heavily involved pecuniarily.

Two matches were played yesterday on the curling pond in the Central Park, one for the local medal of the Thistle Club, the other merely for honor, between the Hudson and Caledonian clubs. A report will be found in another column, giving the winners in both matches, &c.

We have advices from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, to the 8th ult. The country continued in a very unsettled condition, both in foreign and domestic affairs. The accounts from the United States had a most paralyzing effect. The French and English Ambassadors and subjects assumed tones and consequences heretofore not practiced towards the natives.

The cotton market yesterday was without change of moment in prices, while the sales embraced about 2,000 bales, part in transit. We quote middling uplands at 12¼c. The expectation entertained by some persons that any very large proportion of the cotton crop can be brought inland by river and rails for reshipment to Europe is, to a great extent, delusive. It is a bulky article, and every time it is handled it costs money. From Memphis to shipboard in New York it has to be handled five or six times; whereas, by way of New Orleans, it is not necessarily handled more than two or three times. Besides, in New Orleans it, to a large extent, undergoes powerful recompression to lessen its bulk. To deliver the whole crop to Northern cities for re-export (say four millions of bales) would tax the utmost capacity of the railways forming the links in the most direct routes of transportation for a period of one or two years. The only point from which inland transportation has been carried on to any considerable extent during the past few years to the North has been from Memphis, which is 700 miles above New Orleans. The whole receipts at this place in 1859-60 were not much over 200,000 bales, a part of which found its way to Northern manufactures through inland routes. The remainder was forwarded to New Orleans, and some portion to Charleston. A considerable portion of the receipts at Memphis comes from Arkansas.

The cotton received here does not rank so high as that grown nearer the Gulf. The great advantage of the New Orleans market arises not only from the quantity, but the wide range of qualities on sale. Hence foreign purchasers, and especially those from France, can make better selections than elsewhere. The supplies from Natchez, Grand Gulf, Red River and Texas afford the best assortment of fine cottons found on the continent. Among other varieties, Sea Island is found in the market from the coast of Texas and Florida. The flour market exhibited no important change in prices, which were dull for the upper grades, while sales were fair. Wheat was more active, and quotations without alteration of moment. Corn opened dull and heavy, but was more buoyant at the close and at unchanged prices. Pork was rather firmer, with light sales. Sugars were tolerably active, with sales of 1,400 hhds. and 170 boxes, at rates given in another column. Coffee was steady. Freights were rather easier for grain and firmer for flour. There was more freight offering for Havre.

The Pacific Railroad Job.—This stupendous lobby scheme has passed the Senate of the United States in an amended form, providing for no less than three railways across the vast deserts and sterile mountains lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean—a Northern, a Central and a Southern road. This bill passed by a vote of thirty-seven to fourteen, and goes back to the House, as amended, for the concurrence of that body. The probabilities, too, are all in favor of its success; so that, perhaps, the only remaining hope for the defeat of this enormous scheme of spoliation and corruption is in the President's veto. Considering, however, the emptiness of the Treasury, and the more imperative necessities of the crisis than Pacific railroads, we rely, in this case, upon the quietus of a veto.

Disabilities of Aliens.—We see that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Fullerton to enable resident aliens to hold and convey real estate. There has scarcely been a session within our memory that a similar effort has not been made and failed. It is time that an end should be put to legal restrictions which have neither common sense nor policy to recommend them. The purchase of property in the State by aliens contributes to its wealth, and no rational argument can be urged against their being allowed this privilege. When the European governments are taking steps to discontinue the passport system, we should remove from our statute books these equally unwise restrictions on foreigners. Other States of the Union have not hesitated to do so, and we have yet to learn that any practical inconvenience has resulted from it.

Getting Along as Well as Could be Expected.—The Democratic State Convention at Albany, composed of disorganizing politicians, who, having failed to save themselves, have assembled to save the Union.

The Free Confederacy of the North.

We publish three articles from the Toronto papers on the great question of a Northern confederation, embracing the free communities of the late United States, the two Canadas and all the British provinces of North America. The question arises from the determination of all the republican leaders to resist those measures which can alone reconcile the South to the North, their object being to prevent the seceding States from returning to the Union, and to force the rest of the slave States out of it. This is done advisedly, with a view of annexing the British colonies, which would have nothing to do with the confederacy so long as slavery was tolerated within its borders, but which, with that insuperable objection removed, will be glad to unite their destiny with their Anglo-Saxon brothers in a great free soil homogeneous nation, extending from the Ohio to the North Pole. "For every State that goes out one must come in," says Mr. Seward; "and so I look upon Rupert's Land and Canada, and I am able to say 'It is very well; you are building excellent States to be hereafter admitted into the American Union.'" Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward have both declared that this government cannot exist with two kinds of civilization; that it cannot continue half slave and half free; it must be all one thing or the other. As the Southern States decline to surrender their institution, and prefer to cut adrift rather than submit to Northern domination, there is nothing left but to repair the loss by the annexation of the free States lying to the north of us.

It has been said that the Prince of Wales was well received throughout the British Provinces, and that therefore they will not join us. That is a weak and flimsy argument; for his Royal Highness was received with greater *eclat* on this side the line. The disturbances in Canada during the Prince's visit were very considerable; and the Duke of Newcastle is reported to have taken home to England the intelligence of a desire on the part of the British Provinces to form a confederacy under one British viceroy. But this is a mistake. What they want is to unite with the free States of the North; and they cannot do it too soon, for revolution and war are now rife in Europe, and the chances are that Great Britain will be broken down in the irrepressible conflict. Canada ought therefore immediately to provide for its future. England has not the power to prevent the annexation of the British provinces, and, besides, peaceable secession is the principle of the age. What is good doctrine in Italy ought to be good in America. Canada, from her history and geographical position, belongs to the Northern States, just as much as "the kingdom of the Two Sicilies" belongs to Sardinia and a united Italy. The unity of the Italian States, and the unity of North American free States, are the problems of the time, to be worked out by "manifest destiny."

The Toronto *Leader*, it will be seen, does not object to the new combination, but rather objects to our phraseology of "annexing British America," and says "the annexation will be in the other direction." We are practical. We do not dispute about words if our ideas are carried out. "A rose will smell as sweet by any other name." The Canadians may call the new Union what they like—our annexation of them, or their annexation of the Yankees—so that both are only united under one government. But there is one thing in the arrangement against which we will strenuously object, and that is the annexation of the British islands. They have too many paupers, and are too heavily burthened with debt.

Our contemporary anticipates "a new territorial arrangement" from the fragments of our dismembered confederacy, and says that so far from overtures for a union with Canada being repulsed, he promises there is "every likelihood that they will receive a fair and candid consideration." This is all that we could expect him to say just now, but it is a decided step in advance. The London *Post*—the home organ of the British government—says Canada will henceforth hold the balance of power on this continent. The government organ in Canada gives further elucidation to the idea by showing how it is to be done, even by union with our Northern States.

The *Leader* of the 30th January says:—"There is a feeling abroad in these provinces that we should derive from a union many advantages that we do not now possess. There is an indefinite yearning after a higher *status*—a larger share of nationality." How else can that yearning be gratified, or that *status* attained, but by union with the Northern States? Forever must these provinces be dragged at the tail of Great Britain till they assert their independence. The manner in which the Judiciary of Canada is now treated is an illustration of their degradation. But already one province wants to come in. "The largest vote," says the *Leader*, "in favor of the project would come from the peninsula of Upper Canada, where there is a feeling that *the connection with New York is the natural one, and that it is more profitable than any other that could be formed.*" We are satisfied to take the provinces by instalments—one at a time. But we are told that Lower Canada has a horror of democratic institutions, and changes slowly, while she fears her religion would be in danger at our hands. Can any greater protection be desired than the French Catholic population of Louisiana have always enjoyed under this government? The religious liberty of all is fully guaranteed in our constitution. As to the opposition of the old French noblesse to republicanism, it would avail nothing in revolution. A little gentle outside pressure would quicken the action of the province, and soon make it all right. Now that the South is rent from us, our destined expansion is northward, and nothing can arrest our progress. We are more than twenty millions.

So much for one of our Canadian contemporaries. What says the other? The *Globe* assumes the same tone, and says, before the 4th of March eight or ten seceding States "will have organized a large military force, capable of defending themselves against any attack from federal troops." But supposing the new administration to attempt the conquest of the South—what then? Our contemporary replies by asking some sensible questions:—"Will such a contest pay? Will victory or defeat bring the greater trouble? Will not the present constitution be destroyed in either case? The ancient Greek republic fell when one or two of the States conquered the rest." The reason is plain: "Though the federal power might be continued, the independence of the States, their freedom of action as separate sovereignties, would be at an end. The central government, having conquered by force of arms, must maintain its ascendancy by the same means. Here, then, is a great military power, centralized and consolidated, the very evil that the wisest American statesmen have foreseen and dreaded and warned their countrymen to resist to the last." This is common sense and sound philosophy, and our contemporary turns the argument to practical account by showing from it the necessity of "two confederacies—a Northern and a Southern—peaceably established, each pursuing its own policy and enjoying its own peculiar institutions, without the let or hindrance of the other."

This is a very suggestive hint that when the Canadians take possession by surprise of impregnable Quebec and other fortresses they must be allowed to quietly secede on paying the mother country for the property. It is significant in another point of view. The people of Canada have now an interest in the Northern States, and do not desire to see them enter upon the suicidal game of Southern conquest, but rather to "pursue a career of annexation and aggrandizement northward and westward, Canada and the Lower Provinces being supposed rife for admission into the free confederacy of the North."

These are cheering sentiments for the people of the free States, in view of their loss of the South, which now seems inevitable. Unlike the proud patricians of the Roman republic, who saved the country by liberal concessions and guarantees to the plebeians when they seceded from the city to Mons Sacer and commenced founding a new empire; and unlike the still prouder aristocracy of England, who saved the British empire from the horrors of civil war by concessions to Ireland in 1829, the republicans, suddenly elevated to power, like all upstarts, are puffed up with a sense of their own importance, and will not bend before the storm which is sure to break them in the end. One of the leaders in Congress—Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania—on Tuesday last declared that "rather than give concessions he would see the government shattered into ten thousand atoms;" and this sentiment was not rebuked, but acquiesced in by all the republican members of Congress, following the latest authoritative programme received from Springfield, to the effect that "Mr. Lincoln is not committed to the border State compromise, nor to any other; he stands immovably on the Chicago platform, and he will neither acquiesce in, nor advise his friends to acquiesce in, any compromise that surrenders an iota of it."

There is every prospect, therefore, of the absorption by the new free State confederacy of the North American British provinces, to wit:—

	Square Miles.	Population by last Census.
Canada East	291,980	890,261
Canada West	147,832	952,004
New Brunswick	27,700	193,800
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	18,746	276,117
Prince Edward Island	2,134	62,678
Newfoundland	35,913	101,600
Labrador	6,000	100,000
Vancouver Island	8,000	2,000
Hudson Bay Territory	2,480,000	180,000
Total	3,014,805	2,758,466

Here is a vast empire, whose area is far greater than that of the free States, and is nearly equal to all the States and Territories of our confederacy, North and South, and with a population which ten years ago was more than two millions and three-quarters, and is now fully four millions. The immigration to the Hudson Bay territory, stimulated by the gold discovery, is immense, and the Canadian population alone is estimated at upwards of three millions. It is hardy and thrifty, and homogeneous with our own Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic population—the very flower of the Caucasian race. In 1850 there were 56,214 natives of the United States in Canada; and the blood which prevails in our free States is now in a ratio of three to one in the provinces. This we say without disparagement of the French, who in arts and arms and vitality stand to-day at the head of European nations.

In language, religion and institutions British North America is almost identical with our free States. What, then, is to prevent its union with the North? Out of its vast domain eight States, equal on an average to those of the South, might be constructed at once, leaving abundant territory for the erection of eight more at no distant day. There can be no doubt that the whole population of the provinces, with those of the free States of the North, would not at this moment fall short of twenty-five millions. If united in one government, the accessions of population from Europe would be immense, and Yankee activity would soon develope the dormant resources of the new empire. It would constitute a vast naval power, ruling triumphant in two oceans and controlling the commerce of the world. Mr. Seward, fluttering alike the Northwest and Canada, has fixed the capital of the new northern confederacy at or near St. Paul, Minnesota, not far from the British line. But it is evident that the seat of empire will be New York, with the federal district of New Washington ten miles round it—New York, which, in spite of all governmental or territorial changes, will maintain its position as the great free city of the New World—the centre and the entrepot of the commerce of three continents. Let Canada and the other British provinces prepare for their mighty destiny.

Free Negroes.—Sixty free negroes, from North Carolina, bound North, passed through Maryland the other day. Cause: the Southern secession excitement. We may expect hundreds and thousands of such visitors before long. Let our abolition philanthropists make their arrangements accordingly. Shall the poor negro, unless he be a fugitive slave, be allowed to starve? What says Parson Beecher?

Floyd Wanted in Court.—The late Secretary of War, J. B. Floyd, has been indicted at Washington as one of the parties, in the matter of those Indian Trust bonds, guilty of defrauding the Treasury of the United States. Will he come into Court when called for? Doubtful. Having seceded from the Cabinet on a point of honor, he may possibly secede from the Union on a point of safety. Had Mr. Buchanan only disposed of his Cabinet Floyds, and Cobbs, and Thompsons, and all such disorganizers among his official retainers, two or three years ago, we dare say that this great country would have been saved from the humiliating spectacle of corruption, demoralization, discords, dissolution and revolution in which it now stands, to the astonishment and shame of the civilized world. But Floyd—this immaculate Secretary Floyd, whose honor would not permit him to remain in the Cabinet, in consequence of his pledge that the garrison at Fort Sumter should be left to take care of itself—this punctilious Floyd, we say, indicted as a rogue, and suspected as a traitor, must now prove himself an honest man, or make no more speeches reflecting upon the integrity of such matter-of-fact patriots as General Scott.

The Chevalier Webb in a Rage.—The warlike excitement among our Southern secessionists is described as a raging frenzy, especially among the fire eaters at Charleston. We apprehend, however, that even Gen. Quattlebum is in a pacific frame of mind compared with the terrible wrath which has taken possession of the Chevalier Webb. Against Mr. Buchanan this terrible wrath is particularly directed. Thus the Chevalier declares the late conciliatory message of the President as "no more nor less than deliberate treason," in behalf of his "colaborers in the work of treason;" that he has been doing all in his power "to aid the rebels in their treason;" that "he is as much a traitor as Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina;" that, in fact, "Mr. Buchanan has perpetrated every act of treason within his power;" has been guilty of "traitorous arrangements with the rebels;" "has done all he could to render treason successful," and so on to the end of a long chapter, which only a howling dervish could properly read.

Satisfied of Mr. Buchanan's "complicity with the traitors," the Chevalier Webb calls upon the House of Representatives for such measures as will strengthen the hands of Honest Abe Lincoln in the execution of the laws; and he calls especially for an act providing for an extra session of Congress early in March. To be sure, Mr. Buchanan, "in league with the rebels," may veto all such proceedings; but then Congress may pass them over his head. It is thus very evident that the Chevalier Webb is literally thirsting for blood. Nothing now will satisfy his belligerent aspirations except the command of an army for the conquest of South Carolina. He has been for some years past a church member, under the regular instructions of the gospel of peace; but the old Adam in him is stronger than the gospel, and he is spoiling for a fight. Therefore, if the incoming administration shall determine upon sending a detachment of Wide Awakes for the recapture of Fort Moultrie, let the Chevalier Webb be appointed to head the forlorn hope. Armed with his mahogany stocked pistols, a Kentucky rifle and Potter's big bowie knife, the terrible Chevalier Webb is the man to haul down the Palmetto flag.

Demand for Cheap Gas and Cheap Religion in Brooklyn.—In Brooklyn a cheap and good Opera has been established; but in the City of Churches the price of gas and religion renders both inaccessible to the poor, and oppressive to all classes. The enormous rents of pews and the high salaries of the clergy shut out from public worship an immense number of the population. Light, so precious to the mind and to the senses, is thus denied to the people by the heavy tax imposed upon it. The complaints are universal about both kinds of light.

As to gaslight, the subject which comes more immediately within the scope of newspaper comment, we have received numerous communications. Formerly gas was thirty-five cents per hundred cubic feet in Brooklyn. When a new company was organized, the price was then reduced by the old company to twenty-five cents; but, strange to relate, the gas bills became nearly doubled in amount. Whether this was effected by cheating at the meter, or by the inferior quality of the gas, which causes double the quantity to be consumed, there appears to be no doubt of the fact itself. One gentleman recently, in paying a bill exorbitantly high, observed to the managers of the concern that he hoped they would not reduce the price of gas again. It is notorious that sometimes the men who are sent to examine the meter never come at all, and sometimes they do not take the trouble of looking at it with a light, but enter in the book a certain number of feet by guesswork. In very many cases, where little or no gas has been burned, outrageous bills of from seven to nine dollars are furnished; and when these parties, indignant at the fraud, put all the burners on full blast and consume all the gas they can, by way of experiment, they find their bills actually less than before. The meters are for the most part humbugs, of no value whatever, particularly the wet meters. Every man ought to have a dry meter, which does not admit of the same amount of cheating, provided it is correctly made. But the best remedy is to break down the monopoly by encouraging the new company, and establishing a wholesome competition. As it is now, the citizens are literally robbed by fraudulent gas bills.

American Character.—A very striking peculiarity in the character of the American people is the facility with which they adapt themselves to every change in existing circumstances, and there is perhaps no better illustration of this than the readiness with which they are now preparing to meet the altered condition of affairs which the political crisis of the hour is rapidly hastening on. Whatever depression in trade and finance has overtaken the country heretofore, the people have always accommodated themselves to the exigencies of the times, met the brunt of misfortune bravely, and recuperated more speedily than any other community in the world could have done under similar circumstances. And we see now how readily they are adapting themselves to the unprecedented condition of things as they have come about. Already the products of the South are finding their way to New York by the interior routes; their Western modes of transit by river and railroad are availed of to bring cotton to the Atlantic seaboard the moment that communication with the Southern ports is obstructed by the hostile movements of the Southern secessionists. Even the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada is impressed into the service of transportation for Southern produce to this city; and so great is the adaptation of our people to any change of circumstances which may arise, that we should not be surprised if, before the present troubles are settled—that is, if they are to be settled at all—the whole system of transportation from the South were to be radically changed; or, in the event of a final separation of the two sections of the country, that such measures would be adopted as would leave the commercial intercourse of the North and South unobstructed to any material degree, and would preserve the mercantile prosperity of the country intact.

Of course, in either event, the interests of the merchants of the North and the planters of the South would be considerably affected for a time; but in the end it is quite probable—judging from the "irrepressible" energy of our people and the adaptability of their nature to every new phase of things—that the general interests of the country would experience no very perceptible injury.

The Fourth of February.—The coming 4th of February will be a remarkable day, from the events that are appointed to come off at that time. First, there is the Convention of delegates from the seceding Southern States at Montgomery, Alabama, to arrange the basis of a Southern confederacy, which is to be known henceforth as the United States of America South. On the same day a Convention of delegates from the border States, and such Northern free States as have decided to meet with them, for the purpose of adopting such measures of compromise as may insure the perpetuity of the Union, will assemble at Washington. Much is expected of these two conventions. But while these important events are about to transpire in this country, the 4th of February is destined to witness another novel scene in Europe, for on that day the discussions of the Legislative Assembly of France are to be open to the public, by the late decree of the Emperor, and the press is to be freed from those restrictions which heretofore hampered it and crippled its liberty. The day will then be memorable on both sides of the Atlantic for the inauguration of events involving grave questions of the rights of the people.

Great Times in Brooklyn.—Our friends across the water are unusually elated just now. They have not only erected, fitted and furnished a new Opera House, but they have succeeded in getting a first rate troupe of artists to sing in it, and very large audiences to pay for the gratification of hearing the best works of the modern Italian *repertoire*. Brooklyn, not to put too fine a point upon it, feels inclined to crow over New York, and has just cause for so doing. This week Brooklyn has the three regular nights (Monday, Wednesday and Friday), while the *habitués* of Irving place have to content themselves with Tuesday and Thursday. Wednesday night in Brooklyn is especially devoted to church meetings; but it would appear, from the fact that the receipts of the Opera were greater on that night than ever, that the good people of Brooklyn have gone over to the world, the flesh, the devil and the "Trovatore," and that the religious party has been whipped out of the field. Not only do the young men and maidens of Brooklyn talk about the Opera, Colson, Hinkley, Brignoli, Verdi, Mercadante, Muzio & Co. continually, but staid fathers of families, heavy merchants and prominent bankers, have become learned in the divine art; they speak with glowing pride about "our" Opera House, and "our" artists, and mention New York in terms of magnanimous commiseration. When the citizen of Brooklyn, after finishing his daily avocation in the metropolis, crosses the East river, he immediately assumes a loftier position than he has hitherto held. He arrays himself in the "full dress" prescribed by the managers of the Prince of Wales' ball, calls a coach, and, with Madame and the younger branches of the family, goes in state to the Opera. He finds the house full of people, all *en grande tenue*, and all devoted to the Opera. He delares that it is charming, delightful, divine, and goes home with his head full of roulades, cadenzas, polaccas, barcaroles, romanzas, and musical *morceaux* of all kinds. The next day he is able to say with truth to his friends in Wall street: We support the Opera on our side of the river; you would have none at all were it not for us. Come over to our house if you wish to see the Opera sustained; and so on.

All this is very curious, very entertaining and very profitable for all parties, more especially Muzio & Co., who will undoubtedly make all the hay they can while the Brooklyn sun shines. The effect of the Operatic furore in Brooklyn has already begun to tell on this side of the river, and there are hopeful signs of a revival in Irving place. When Brooklyn droops, New York will be ready for an excitement about the new opera, or the competition between the rival *prime donne*, Hinkley and Elena. The Opera season commenced under very unfavorable auspices, but it has, thanks to Brooklyn, the very best prospects.

The Dismal Death of a Washington Organ.—The pap of the federal treasury upon which that worthless Washington newspaper party organ—the *Constitution*—subsisted having been taken away, it has died the dismal death of a pauper. Its fussy and conceited editor, Brown, made the fatal mistake that in undertaking to be the lackey he became the master of the administration. Brown became too big for his breeches. No wonder. A sprig of Irish nobility, metamorphosed at London into an English cockney, and then a disciple of Wall street Puritanism, it is not surprising that he should next turn up a rampant Southern secessionist, doubtless longing, like John Mitchel, for "an Alabama cotton plantation, well stocked with good fat niggers." And so Brown is to go down into the more genial atmosphere of a Southern confederacy.

The New York Senatorship.—The 5th of this month is the day fixed upon by our State Legislature for the election of a United States Senator, to fill the place which Mr. Seward will vacate on the 4th of March, to take his seat as premier in Lincoln's Cabinet, and the excitement among the politicians of the republican party is hourly growing more intense. Albany is in a small fever about that momentous question, and the business of the State is for the time submerged in the controversy between the friends of the rival candidates. In fact, the condition of the country in the present eventful crisis—the question whether there will be a United States at all to represent in the Senate—is forgotten, in view of the prospects of the contending aspirants for the chair of Mr. Seward.

Mr. Rarey's Farewell Exhibition.—By advertisement in another column it will be seen that Rarey, the great subjugator of the equine species, gives his farewell performance at the Academy of Music to-morrow. Half the proceeds will be donated to the Asylum for Widows and Orphans—a fact which will fill the house fuller than ever, if such a thing be possible. On this occasion Mr. Rarey will exhibit his skill on the celebrated fighting horse Peacock, Mr. Seward's Arabian steeds, and Mr. Blatchford's Patchen stallion. A pretty tough battle is predicted.

Mr. John E. Bacon, of this city, whom our Havana correspondent lately stated to have been detained in Cuba by reason of some pecuniary difficulties, has, we are glad to learn, never been under any such restraint; but, on the contrary, he has succeeded in recovering his property from the hands of unfaithful agents, and is about returning, elephants and all, to the United States with flying colors.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Lincoln and the Southern Secessionists.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26, 1861.

What Is Thought by the Western Republicans of Seward's Present Position—Judd's Departure—No Military Escort—Return of Mrs. Lincoln—"Bob" Lincoln—Hotel Arrivals, &c., &c.

In my intercourse during the last few days with a crowd of Western politicians that are now all but constantly hovering about Springfield, I could not help being impressed with the fact that a reaction has taken place in regard to the sentiments many of them entertained towards Senator Seward. But a fortnight ago they all overflowed with measureless praise upon the announcement of his acceptance of the Secretaryship of State; but since the delivery of his last speech in the Senate a perceptible change has taken place in the tone of their views. They do not express any direct disapprobation, nor indulge in open denunciation of his present course; but it is nevertheless evident that they do not exactly like it. The second sober perusal of his effort appears to impress them with the idea that he might have done better; that a little more firmness and decision would have entailed no harm; that a strong rebuke of the rampant treason practised by Southern Senators and politicians generally would have been in place; that its mean nothingness in the face of the momentous events in the South would tend to demoralize the republican party. Nor is the tenor of the speech to question the only cause of their fault-finding now manifested towards the New York Senator. His seeming gradual identification with Thurlow Weed's efforts in hatching out his compromise eggs is looked upon with apprehension and even disgust. Many already express their open re-

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the fewest possible changes made. The entire trip is expected to be completed inside of ten days. As previously stated, military escorts are not desired and will not be accepted.

Mrs. Lincoln and her three sons will embark a few days after the departure of the head of the family, and proceed directly to Washington by the shortest possible route, under the protection of a number of friends. The pressure upon Mr. Lincoln on his trip is expected to be so great as to render a joint journey undesirable.

A perfect lull has prevailed here during the last forty-eight hours. The Legislature has adjourned for a few days to indulge in a spree to Bloomington and Joliet, in this State, and but few obscure political characters from abroad are in town.

Written applications for office are now flooded upon the President elect with unusual vigor and frequency. Fifty are received per day on an average. Mr. Lincoln turns them all over to the tender mercies of his private secretary, who remorselessly consigns nine out of every ten to the stove.

Being anxious to prevent a waste of labor by your expectant readers, I herewith give them due warning that no notice whatever will hereafter be taken by the President elect of any epistolary supplication for subordinate appointments likely to reach him previous to his departure for Washington city.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31, 1861.

A report from Washington, that Mr. Lincoln has written to Schuyler Colfax and other republican Congressmen, urging the passage of compromise measures, is authoritatively contradicted.

Judge Bates made a speech last night before a republican caucus. He expressed himself strongly against secession, but did not commit himself on any of the com-

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NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—$1,448,000 in Gold En Route for New York.

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IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Real Issue in the Senatorial Controversy—Conciliation or No Conciliation the Dividing Line in the Contest—Report of the Committee on the Virginia Resolutions—The Commissioners Recommended—Minority Report Against Sending a Peace Delegation—The General Appropriation Bill Reported to the House, &c., &c., &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1861.

The Senatorial controversy is the main subject of attention, aside from those who are taking part in the Convention. Evarts and Harris are both anxiously looking after their chances, and both exhibiting a great deal of feeling on the question. Evarts has his agents out in all directions inviting members to his room, where he urges his claims with all the earnestness within his power. In this work he is assisted by Robert T. Hawes, who seems to be exceedingly anxious just now that the slate shall not be smashed, but that Evarts shall be the successful candidate. It seems to be the general impression that Evarts has injured his cause by coming here—he does not appear to have the faculty of winning members over to him. Never having been a politician, and always abstracted in his business, he does not understand the acts of the professed politicians, and cannot rally any great support upon his own personal efforts. It is said that he declared this morning that he would remain in

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Appropriation bill. This is [...] decided change in the usual action of that committee. [...] year it was not reported until about the 1st of March, or, if [...] anything, a little later than that. It was made the special order for next week Friday.

The entire morning session, excepting the [...] reporting of the Committee on the Virginia Resolutions, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole—mostly local bills—four or five of which referring to the city of Brooklyn—altering maps, fixing Judges' salary, &c.

Mr. Hardy, of New York, rose to a question of privilege, and stated that the bill to remove the Department of Assessments from the Street Department to the [...] the Comptroller was acted upon and reported by the Committee on Cities and Villages whilst the democratic members from the city of New York were absent, and moved to refer it back to that committee, which was carried.

The report of the committee on sending Commissioners to Washington will receive a severe overhauling in both houses, and will need every democratic vote to unite with the conservative republicans to carry it, notwithstanding it is a measure that should receive the hearty approval of every member, without any straining to see if the constitution is opposed to it. It is a wonder that some men do not examine the constitution of the United States to see if going to bed at night is not unconstitutional.

Some of the names presented will be stricken out. There is a complaint that there is too much radicalism in it, also that Bronson will not answer. The report will be attacked from several sources, and the fear is that it will, in the tinkering that it will go through with, be voted down. Several of the Senators are anxious that the Governor shall appoint.

There are several indications to-night that Evarts is gaining ground. Weed's friends are working hard, and appeals are now made on the ground that Seward desires Evarts to be his successor. The announcement that the caucus would be held on Saturday, instead of Monday evening, has caused considerable fluttering.

A number of operators were expected on Monday to bring up the last day of the battle strong for its candidate; but this change of the day has defeated their plans. It is a dodge of the Greeley side.

Forced Contributions in South Carolina.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

[...]

Mr. Wallack and His Theatre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

No. 116 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, Jan. 31, 1861.

Some persons, indulging in their inventive faculties, have lately been misleading a few of the gentlemen of the press in respect to myself and my pursuits. Various erroneous statements, therefore, have appeared in several publications.

It is not true that the work of the new theatre now going up on Broadway and Thirteenth street has at any time "slackened in its progress." From the day the first spade was put into the ground, it has advanced with all the rapidity possible and consistent with its profound solidity and safety.

It is not true that "ten gentlemen have subscribed a purse of $10,000 as a gift or loan to aid and facilitate me in my very difficult enterprise." I sincerely wish it were true.

Nor have I entered into any arrangement for the use of the new Opera House, Brooklyn, in order to take my company of artists to appear there.

I am sure these mistakes have not been published from any but friendly motives towards me, and I notice them merely that those of the public and press, who may kindly feel an interest in my bold and anxious undertaking may not be misled. Yours, dear sir, with respect,

J. W. WALLACK.

City Intelligence.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL CHESTER REID.—The funeral services of Captain Samuel Chester Reid, a hero of the war of 1812—an interesting sketch of whose life was published in our edition of last Tuesday—took place at two o'clock yesterday afternoon from Trinity church. The magnificent edifice was filled with a highly respectable congregation, composed principally of the friends of the deceased patriot, who was greatly admired, loved and respected, not only by those coming immediately within the circle of his acquaintance, but also by the people of the whole country. The services were of the impressive character peculiar to the Church of England, four ministers (the Rev. Messrs. Vinton, Ogilby, Higbee

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the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, CHARLES C. MOORE, Esq., to MARIA HALSEY, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan I. Coddington, Esq.

PARTRIDGE—BRICK.—On Wednesday, January 30, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., of Trinity, JOSEPH R. PARTRIDGE to SARAH AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Joseph W. Brick.

Died.

BURRILL.—On Thursday, January 31, MARY FRANCES, infant daughter of Samuel S. and Harriet L. Burrill, aged 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 1[...] Laight street, without further invitation.

CASWELL.—On Wednesday, January 30, after a short and severe illness, CLARA D. CASWELL, aged 22 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 79 Mercer street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Vermont and Canada papers please copy.

DUNLAP.—On Tuesday evening, January 29, at Weehawken, N. J., of scarlet fever, MARY DAY, daughter of Charles W. and Caroline Dunlap, aged 2 years and 9 months.

DEMPSTER.—On Wednesday, January 30, at seven o'clock, of typhoid fever, ANN MATILDA, the beloved wife of Wm. Dempster, Esq., late of Belfast, Ireland, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence in Park avenue, corner of Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

Belfast papers please copy.

DE GUERRE.—On Tuesday, January 29, AUGUSTUS DE GUERRE, youngest son of the late Joseph Y. De Guerre, at his residence, 62 Bleecker street.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' church, corner of Houston street and Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

DUNN.—On Wednesday, January 30, of consumption, JOHN DUNN, of the parish of Moyknawtown, county Meath, Ireland.

[...]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[...]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as wet nurse; good references given. Can be seen at her present place, 33 Greene st., for two days.

A MONTHLY NURSE—NOW DISENGAGED, WITH best medical references; either as ladies' or gentlemen's nurse. Address or call on Mrs. Scudder, 414 Third av.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WOULD like to find a place or places for two domestics; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as waiter and chambermaid. One has been nearly two and the other two and a half years with the family. They are faithful, good girls. Apply for three days at 232 Henry st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, wants work by the day or week, or at home, southeast corner of Grand and Allen sts., garret room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or would have no objections to do the housework of a small private family. City reference if required. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 149 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th ave., second floor, back room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family to do general housework. The best of city reference. Call at 128 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, second floor, room No. 4.

A GIRL OF SIXTEEN WANTS A PLACE AS CHILD'S nurse or to assist in a nursery, or as housemaid. Inquire at No. 8 East 79th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AN AMERICAN ORPHAN, TRIED BY THE REVERSES of life, is desirous of securing to herself a home as housekeeper or sick nurse for child or adult, for which she can recommend herself, having an experience of a long apprenticeship, including nursing seven beloved relatives; her age renders her master of all that is named; she can housekeep in all its branches, and can do all kinds of sewing. Address or call on S. E. B., 429 West 35th st., between 9th and 10th aves., where she can be seen at any time.

A GIRL DESIRES A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, or chamberwork and waiting. Good city reference. Apply at 89 East 32d st., between Lexington and 3d avenues, second floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, to take charge of an infant from its birth. Superior reference can be furnished. Apply at 71 Concord st., one door from Pearl st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED AS SHOP GIRL—BY AN American girl; would attend a confectionery store or bakery; would assist in general housework. Can be seen at her last place, 18 Greenwich av., corner West 10th st.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUATION, in an American family, to do general housework. Call at 121 West 24th st., near 7th ave., second floor.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Good reference. Call at 61 avenue A, first floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, OR TO DO housework in a small family. Can be seen at the corner of Hicks and Degraw sts., South Brooklyn, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS cook; understands her business; is a good washer and ironer. Best of city reference. Call for two days at 221 East 13th st., first floor, back room.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, HOTEL OR BOARDING house wanting a superior woman cook, with the highest city reference, may apply for two days from 10 to 2, at 308 East 19th st. A note addressed Cook, to the above number, will meet with attention.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German girl, who is a good plain cook and a first rate washer and ironer; makes good bread; no objection to go a short distance in the country; American family preferred. Apply at 267 Mulberry st., between Prince and Houston.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY LANDED, wishes a situation as chambermaid or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at 197 3d ave., in the fancy store.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT would like to engage with a private family, where she could feel at home, to sew for her board, or if preferable would engage by the week for a small recompense. Address for two days M. M. S., box 127 Herald office.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COOK, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required; she understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, where satisfactory reference can be given. Call at 55 West 17th st., near 6th av.

FAMILY SEWING.—A WOMAN HAVING A WHEELER & Wilson sewing machine, with hemmer, would like to go out by the day. Terms, $1 and expense of moving the machine. For a full week's work would take half pay in second hand clothing or furniture. Call on or address Mrs. Havens, 172 East 36th st., fourth floor.

NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good city reference. Call for one week at 89 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, willing to do any work, wishes a situation in an American private family as chambermaid. Apply at 261 William st., near Pearl.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, as wet nurse; has lost her own baby, five months old; no objection to go to the country or travel with the lady, or as dry nurse. Call at 81 West 28th st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID AND nurse; is familiar with the sewing machine. Apply at 38 West 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands baking; is willing to help with the washing and ironing, or do the washing and ironing of a small family; good reference. Call at 74 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 201 West 34th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to go to England, either to travel with a family, or would be willing to give her services for the passage, in attending upon a lady or children; she is not subject to sea sickness, and would engage now to go any time during the next three months. Address, for four days, [illegible] Union square Post office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer. The best of city references can be given from her last employer. Apply at 124 3d ave., between 14th and 15th sts., in the furniture store, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Apply to Mrs. Dale, two doors from Cumberland street, on Park avenue, over Rule's bakery.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, A BABY TO WET NURSE, at her own home, in Factoryville, Staten Island, by a married woman who has lost her baby; good reference given. Apply at the North Shore Post office, near the Factoryville landing.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A BABY to wet nurse at her own house, who has lost her child, two weeks old. Call for two days at No. 341 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework in a small family. The best of city reference can be given. Call at 75 East 36th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS, by a respectable girl, in a private family. Can be seen at 221 West 25th st., room No. 3, third floor. Good reference from her last employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Good reference. Call at 208 7th av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework in a small private family; is willing to go into the country. Call for two days at No. 87 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, who is capable of doing cooking and laundry work; hotel or boarding house preferred; is a first rate polisher of shirts. Call at 73 Forsyth st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or to do plain sewing. Call at 276 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A HARD WORKING, NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS girl, lately landed, a situation to do general housework; can wash and iron very well; is very willing and obliging, and will take $4 a month. Apply at 10 Tillary street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER or entry clerk, by a young man fully qualified. Speaks French. Moderate salary. Address DeBarry, Garrelson & Aubert, 42 Fulton street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 131 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has good references. Call at the corner of Amity and Hicks sts., over the liquor store, second floor, back room, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; can work on ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent chambermaid and can do waiting in the best of style; would make herself generally useful. The best of city reference given. Please call at 624 2d av., between 27th and 33th sts., one door from the coal yard, first floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS, or would do housework in a small family; good reference given. Can be seen at 74 West 20th st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron; would go a short distance in the country. Call at 26 Amity st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do housework, washing and ironing; is a good plain cook. Call at 144 Essex st., between Delancey and Rivington.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework in a small family; best of reference. Call at 135 West 10th st., near Hudson, second floor, front room.

WANTED— SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands baking bread, pastry, &c. Best of references from the place where she has lived four years. Call at 167 West 33d st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO HAS EXPERIENCE in housekeeping, a place as housekeeper in a respectable family. Inquire at 143 East Broadway, room No. 6.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUATIONS: One as good plain cook, and would assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as first class laundress; neither is afraid of work. Both have good city reference. Would like to live together. Can be seen for two days at 296 East 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and cook. Good reference. Call for two days at 160 West 30th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook; is a superior washer and ironer, and understands all kinds of baking. Has the best of city reference. Call at 128 Atlantic st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn, room No. 11, over Scranton's grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing if required; will go by the month, week or day. Can be seen till engaged at 210 West 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the fine washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has no objection to the country; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at 155 East 3d st., between avs. A and B, room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game; good reference; no objection to go in the country or in a hotel; can get up dinners in French or Spanish style. Call at 205 East 13th st., near 2d av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-THREE YEARS OF AGE, is desirous of obtaining a situation as waiter in some private family; has filled such a place; thinks he could fill the office of clerk after some little experience; has travelled a good deal; would like to attend a gentleman travelling; in a word, is out of employment; does not wish to remain so longer. Good references if required. Please address as soon as possible James M. L., box 100 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE, who writes a plain hand and has been in the drug business, wishes to find a situation in a drug store or at some other respectable business; good reference given. Apply to or address R. H., 106 4th av.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS ABOUT TO TRAVEL WEST, wishes to undertake some commissions to help pay his expenses. Address W. B. M., Herald office.

BOOKS POSTED AND THE MOST INTRICATE ACcounts adjusted, in afternoons and evenings, by an experienced bookkeeper. Terms moderate. Best of references given. Address T. H. N., box 3,856 Post office, New York.

COACHMAN.—ANY ONE WISHING A GOOD MAN IN the above capacity will please call upon his last employer, 111 Pearl st., Hanover square.

IMPORTANT TO LIVERY STABLE MEN.—WANTED, A foreman's situation, by a man thoroughly competent; has been a coachman with some of the best families in the city for a great many years; he is a thorough judge of horses and a first class farrier. Address Mr. Hope, box 144 Herald office.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGERS.—Wanted, a situation in the above business, by a young man who has had experience in first class houses. Satisfactory references and also security. Address J. P. D., southeast corner 40th st. and 9th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION AS gardener; understands the growing of grapes and greenhouse plants, and is thoroughly master of his business. Address D. B., Thorburn's seed store, 15 John st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO PLAIN COOKING, WASHing and ironing; must be a good bread maker, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, with references, for two days at 149 East 32d st. Wages $6.

A FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED.—NONE NEED APply except those who can bring the best of city reference as to character and capacity from her last place. Call at 59 West 33th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK WANTED—IN A FAMILY of three persons, where the washing and ironing are put out; she must be a good bread maker and plain cook, neat and industrious; such a girl may find a good place by calling at No. 1 Franklin square, first door, up stairs, after ten o'clock.

GIRL WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, TO GO in the country; none need apply but a Protestant, and one who thoroughly understands her business; a first rate home is offered to a good girl; wages $7. Apply at 11 Pine st., first floor, from 10 to 11 A. M. only.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—ONE FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooking, washing and ironing, and the other for chamberwork, at 103 2d st. Apply from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family in the country. Wages from $4 to $5. Must bring good references, be a good washer and ironer. Such a one will find a nice home. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 9 Morton st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer; wages $8; need not apply without city reference. Call at 102 2d av., from 10 A. M. until 1 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED—TWO WELL RECOMMENDED PROtestant women to wash and iron and do housework. Apply at 27 Park (4th) av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork, take care of a child and sew. Apply for two days at 37 Henry st., after 3 o'clock, at the basement door.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework; also one about 14 years of age, who will make herself useful. Apply at 174 West 26th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands her business in all respects, wanted immediately. Apply to Mrs. Fernando Wood, 235 8th av., corner of 28th st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, who can sew well; also a Scotch Gardener. Call at 30 Dye st., at two o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, AT 232 East Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY IN the Union, with from $1 to $10 capital. Our agents, both male and female, are making from $3 to $10 per day, by selling our new Gift Jewelry Envelopes. In our prices and the quality of our goods we defy competition. We ask but one trial, and we are sure of your future patronage. Apply to or address (enclosing stamps) Sherman & Co., 229 Broadway, second floor.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, TO sell two of the best articles ever invented for making money. They are entirely new and of universal necessity. Call and see them. Apply to GEO. WHEELER, 503 and 505 Broadway, N. Y., room No. 6.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—TO SELL PREScott's Prize Packages, a new article, wanted by everybody. Active men can make $5 per day. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 35 cent; or send a stamp for circular to PRESCOTT & CO., 429 Broadway.

A SMART, ACTIVE SALESMAN WANTED—FOR SELLing domestic liquors; none need apply unless they have had experience in this business [illegible] and English preferred; best references required. Address box 1,291 Post office.

AN AMERICAN BOY, NOT OVER 17 YEARS OF age, is wanted as page to a lady and gentleman about visiting the Continent of Europe; he must be well educated and of refined manners. Apply at No. 5 St. Timothy's place, West 52d st., near 8th av., on Friday and Saturday between the hours of 7 and 9 in the evening. A good salary will be given.

BOY WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE OF wines, brandies, &c. A smart, intelligent boy, well recommended. Salary first year $50. Send address, in handwriting of applicant, to Importer, Herald office.

BOY WANTED.—A GOOD HONEST BOY WANTED in an office, from 13 to 15 years old; salary for the first year not over $50. Inquire at 25 Bond st.

CLERK WANTED—IN AN OFFICE WHERE THE salary is $5 per week. A deposit of $200 as security is required. Address Haven, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—TO GO TO ARKANSAS; one who thoroughly understands the retail business and the compounding of prescriptions; must be a single man, between 18 and 25 years of age. Address, with reference, box 1,657 Post office.

GROCERY CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, NOT over twenty-one years of age, (American); must come well recommended for honesty and sobriety from his last employer. Apply after 1 o'clock, at 507 8th av., corner of 43d st., New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS habits and first class reference, who could loan his employer from $300 to $500, for which the best security would be given, to take charge of an old established business. Address R. W. Meade, Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, PLEASING BOY, ONE who understands the oyster business in all its branches, and is clean, neat and careful; such a boy will find a good home and constant employment at the Oyster Channel, 51 and 53 Eighth avenue, corner of Horatio street.

WANTED—10 LIVE YANKEES, TO SELL MY CELEbrated article, which every family is ready to buy. You can make money at it. LEADBEATER, 107 Fulton st.

WANTED—A MAN HAVING AN ACQUAINTANCE with the liquor trade, who can sell old Bourbon whiskey. Address box 3,562 Post office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, FROM 12 TO 15 years of age; one who resides with his parents, writes a fair hand and can come well recommended, may apply at the real estate office, 137 East 34th st., from 10 to 12 A. M. or from 5 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE; also two insurance clerks and a light porter. Apply at the Merchants' Clerks' Registry office, 78 Broadway. Situations procured. No commission in advance. Established 1856. GEO. RAWLINS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, TO ASSIST IN A LIGHT manufacturing business now established; one having from $40 to $75 to loan his employer can meet with a good and pleasant position. Inquire from 10 to 3 o'clock at 53 5th av., N. Y.

WANTED—AS FARMER, GARDENER, &C., A MAN and his wife (without children) to take charge of a place in the country. The man must be perfectly able to do the work of the garden and greenhouse, and in the winter to attend to the stock, and the wife to attend to the dairy and poultry. English, Scotch or German preferred. Parties having good references may address Mr. George Smith, Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON CHERCHE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE. S'Adresser à 400 23me rue, ouest, au coin de la 9me ave.

THE TRADES.

CARPENTER.—A THOROUGH CARPENTER FOR INside or outside work, and can paint and paper, wishes a situation in the city or country at reasonable wages. Address George, box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR A LARGE CABINET furniture manufactory out of the city; an American preferred. A liberal salary given to a competent and experienced man. Apply to J. M. Doe & Co., 96 and 98 East Houston street.

HOTELS.

IMPORTANT TO KEEPERS OF HOTELS AND RESTaurants.—The subscriber, desirous to find a purchaser who can command at least $15,000 in cash, for the first class Saloon and Restaurant, now occupied by him at the northwest corner of University place and Eleventh street. The furniture and fixtures are new and of the most elegant description. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Apply on the premises to E. T. RILEY.

WHITNEY HOUSE—NEW AND ELEGANT MARBLE building, Broadway, corner of Twelfth street. Conducted on the European plan. New furniture throughout. Suits and single Rooms at moderate prices.
H. M. BENNETT, Proprietor.

SPORTING.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds for sale and stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 50 cents per bottle. Butler's "Breeding, Training, Diseases, &c., of Dogs," $1. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

GUN FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR DOUBLE BARRELed, English make, and finished in the best manner; has been used but a few times; cost $80; will be sold for $40. Address Mr. Gun, box 113 Herald office.

SHIPPING.

THE HOUSE AND SOUTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Mail sails from NEW YORK for SOUTHAMPTON.

Mail sails from SOUTHAMPTON for LIVERPOOL.

Mail sails from LIVERPOOL for NEW YORK.

Through tickets to London and Paris can be had at the office of the New York Agency, 61 Broadway, and Cook Gaffney, 107 Fulton street.

Arago	New York, Wednesday, Feb. 6	
Teviot	Southampton, Thursday, Feb. 7	
Parana	New York, Wednesday, Feb. 13	
Adriatic	Southampton, Thursday, Feb. 14	
Merrimac	New York, Wednesday, Feb. 20	
Trent	Southampton, Thursday, Feb. 21	
Dee	New York, Wednesday, Feb. 27	
Amazon	Southampton, Thursday, Feb. 28	

Rates of passage, including tender to and from Southampton, as follows:—

First cabin ..... $120 | Second cabin $80

An experienced surgeon on board.

Each steamer will carry specie to be warranted for Gold, Silver, Copper or Jewelry, at the rate of one per cent. Bullion or specie will be received on freight at the rate of one-half per cent.

For freight or passage apply at the office, No. 61 Broadway, New York.

ATLAS MAILS.

ATLAS MAIL STEAMSHIPS NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, EVERY SATURDAY.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Mail Steamships from New York for Cork Harbor and Liverpool, as follows, viz:

Kedar	New York,	Saturday, Feb. 2.
Hibernia	New York,	Saturday, Feb. 9.
Kedar	New York,	Saturday, Feb. 16.

And every Saturday, at noon, from pier foot of Canal street, North River.

	First Cabin.	Steerage.
Cork	$80	$30
Liverpool	80	30
Dublin	80	30
Belfast	80	30
Glasgow	80	30

Passengers forwarded to London, Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced through rates. For freight or passage, apply to the company's office, No. 3 Bowling Green, New York. Drafts for any amount at lowest rates. Passengers will be taken from Cork to Queenstown, by tender, free of charge. The Company's steamers will not carry passengers, specie or bullion. Each steamer will carry a surgeon. Neither the owners nor agents will be responsible for any goods shipped by these steamers unless bills of lading are signed therefor. For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HAVRE LINE.

THE HAVRE AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and splendid steamships as follows, commencing with the first day of each month:

Washington	New York,	Saturday, Feb. 2.
Arago	New York,	Wednesday, Feb. 6.
Fulton	New York,	Saturday, March 2.
Washington	New York,	Wednesday, March 6.

Passage to Havre, first cabin, $120; second cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Passage to Paris, $5 additional. Passengers will be taken from Cork to Queenstown, by tender, free of charge. The Company's steamers will not carry passengers, specie or bullion. Each steamer will carry a surgeon. Neither the owners nor agents will be responsible for any goods shipped by these steamers unless bills of lading are signed therefor. For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HOUSE OSMAN GLOVER'S STEAMSHIP NEW YORK AND HAVRE LINE.

The new and fine steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, will sail from pier 50 North River, for Havre, on Wednesday, February 6, at 10 A. M.

HOMANS VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

VALENTIA, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, Feb. 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, Feb. 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, Feb. 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, March 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, March 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, March 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, April 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, April 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, April 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, May 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, May 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, May 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, June 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, June 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, June 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, July 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, July 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, July 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, August 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, August 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, August 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, September 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, September 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, September 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, October 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, October 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, October 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, November 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, November 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, November 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, December 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, December 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, December 20, at noon.

Passage to Southampton, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Passage to Bremen, first cabin, $120; second cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Passengers will be taken from Cork to Queenstown, by tender, free of charge. The Company's steamers will not carry passengers, specie or bullion. Each steamer will carry a surgeon. Neither the owners nor agents will be responsible for any goods shipped by these steamers unless bills of lading are signed therefor. For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

U. S. STEAMSHIP SUSQUEHANNA leaves Navy Yard, Brooklyn, this day, at 2 P. M.

WILLIAM HOSTETTER, Purser.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved city property, in sums to suit. Apply to WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, Counsellor at Law, 52 Pearl street, over Commercial Bank.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, Jan. 15, 1861.

The following has February 1 last been the preferred stock dividend of this company, and the transfer books will be closed from this date preparatory to the dividend. By order of the board.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

STOCK AND TRANSFER BOOKS.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, January 15, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until the 1st of February next, at 10 A. M.

By order of the board.

CHARLES H. HAVEMEYER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 56 Broadway, New York, January 15, 1861.

The trustees, in conformity to the charter of the company, have declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, at the Company's office.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February next, at 3 P. M.

By order of the board.

CHARLES MORGAN, President.

Total amount of marine premiums $2,564,256 00
Premiums on which interest is to be paid 1,000,000 00
Premiums on which interest has been received 1,564,256 00
Premiums received on policies not marked off January 1, 1860 ..... 1,945,119 00
Total amount of premiums marked off from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1860 ..... 1,945,119 00
Amount of unmarked premiums 619,137 00
Losses paid during the same period 1,190,542 00
Returns for premiums and expenses 354,577 00
Losses and expenses incurred in Boston and New York, not adjusted and not due 98,000 00
Losses in process of adjustment or in suspense 38,100 00
Premium reserved on risks running one year and less 619,137 00
Total amount of assets $2,949,782 12

The above statement is made up from the books and vouchers of the company, and is to the best of my knowledge and belief correct.

Brief examples can and a fair million dollars of profits, premiums on which have been received in cash, and the same amount of premium notes, on which the company has assumed no risks, and which will be paid in cash on the 1st of February next, when the certificates will be issued for the fifth annual dividend, which will be declared on the 1st of February next.

The above statement of the affairs of the company on the 31st day of December, 1860, was published in accordance with the requirements of the statutes of the State of New York, and is now republished for the information of the insured.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

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Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, Feb. 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, March 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, March 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, March 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, April 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, April 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, April 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, May 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, May 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, May 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, June 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, June 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, June 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, July 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, July 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, July 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, August 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, August 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, August 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, September 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, September 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, September 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, October 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, October 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, October 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, November 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, November 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, November 20, at noon.

Steamship HERMANN, Captain Schultz, December 1, at noon.

Steamship BREMEN, Captain Meyer, December 10, at noon.

Steamship ARAGO, Captain Lines, December 20, at noon.

Passage to Southampton, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Passage to Bremen, first cabin, $120; second cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Passengers will be taken from Cork to Queenstown, by tender, free of charge. The Company's steamers will not carry passengers, specie or bullion. Each steamer will carry a surgeon. Neither the owners nor agents will be responsible for any goods shipped by these steamers unless bills of lading are signed therefor. For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE REVOLUTION.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

no sooner was the result positively ascertained than the people of one of the States, even whilst engaged in performing the common duty as faithfully as all the rest, and without the intervention of a single disturbing cause, suddenly broke out into violent remonstrance, and dashed into immediate efforts to annul all their obligations to the constitution. Such a step had never before been taken in any quarter. The same spirit directly manifested itself in the region round about, and it has continued ever since to spread, until it has more or less affected the loyalty of ten or twelve of the States. At the precise period of this occurrence no new provocation had been given, unless it were to be found in the single fact that the successful candidates were persons for whom these States had not voted. A similar instance had never occurred. There have been several cases of popular resistance to federal laws. South Carolina has herself furnished a memorable one. But here was an example of resistance to a constitutional election of men. The former may be conducted without necessarily shaking the very foundations of the social system, but the latter at once denies the validity of the only process by which the organic law can be executed at all. To refuse to acknowledge the constituted authorities of a nation, when successfully carried out, is revolution, and it is called rebellion when it fails under every code of laws known over the globe. It is an appeal to physical force, which depends for its justification before God and man only upon the clear establishment of proof of intolerable tyranny and oppression. It is sometimes the last resource of patriots who feel themselves impelled to overthrow a despotism, but oftener the contrivance of desperate adventurers who seek for their own private ends to establish one. Had the present outbreak seemed to me the consequence of mature deliberation and deep-settled convictions among the people, I should at once have despaired of the republic. But, apart from the merely outward indications of haste and of passion that attended it, I had other reasons for believing differently. During the previous summer, the representative candidate of the most extreme party in the slaveholding States had labored more than once to declare himself a devoted friend of the Union. Whilst, on the other hand, the distrust in him inspired by the character of his principal advocates had had the effect of alienating from him numbers, even in his own State, who preferred the security offered to them by the friends of another candidate, brought forward exclusively as the upholder of "the Union, of the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." The slaveholding States were thus divided between these two influences, neither of them venturing before the people to whisper the theory of disunion. A very large minority of the aggregated voters sustained the most thoroughly pledged candidate, whilst Tennessee and Kentucky gave him their electoral votes; and even the Old Dominion, never known before to waver in the course marked out by her acknowledged and ancient leaders, was seen to transfer her votes to the more loyal side. All these events were not the natural forerunners of premeditated disaffection to the constitutional government. They can only be accounted for by presuming a fund of honest attachment to it at bottom, and the inference which I draw is that the feelings of a majority of well disposed persons have been suddenly carried away by sympathy with their warmer and more violent friends in South Carolina, so that they have not stopped calmly to weigh the probable consequences of their own precipitation. If I were to need more evidence to prove to me the absence of deliberate intent, outside of South Carolina, to set aside an election regularly made, I think I could find it in the earnestness with which other causes have been set up in justification of resistance. It has been alleged that various grievances have been suffered, much oppression has been endured, and certain outrages have been committed, upon the people of the slaveholding States, which render their longer stay in the Union impossible, unless confidence can be inspired that some remedies may be applied to stop the evils for the future. They aver that their rights are no longer secure in remaining with us, and that the alternative left is to withdraw themselves before acquiescence shall have prepared them for ultimate subjugation. They come to us and demand that these complaints shall be listened to, and these apprehensions allayed, before they can consent to further abide under the authority of a common head. And here some of my friends on the right reply, with equal warmth and not less reason, that they are unconscious of having done wrong in electing a President according to the constitution—that they are not aware of any real grievances that demand redress, and that they feel disinclined to enter upon any experiment to quiet apprehensions which are, in their opinion, either artificial or imaginary. What they appeal to is the constitution as it is, and if obedience to its requisitions be not voluntarily rendered in any quarter, the only proper remedy is coercion. I should, perhaps, be disposed to concur in this view were this a case of deliberate and wilful conspiracy to subvert the government. I am not sure that I would not apply the doctrine to the people of South Carolina, who have long been known to be generally disaffected. They neither demand nor expect any redress or even consideration of their grievances. They declare themselves only to be executing a treasonable project they have been meditating for twenty years. They have, therefore, put themselves without the pale of negotiation. There is not even a minority of the citizens who remonstrate. The case is otherwise with the other States. There is evident hesitation and reluctance in adopting the irrevocable policy of disunion. There is a lingering desire to receive assurances that this step is not absolutely needed. Now I, for one, am not ready yet to take the responsibility of absolutely closing the door to reconciliation. I cannot permit myself to forget the warnings that have descended to us from many of the wisest and best statesmen and patriots of all time against this rigid and haughty mode of treating great popular discontents. I cannot overlook the fact, that in the days of our fathers the imperious spirit of Chatham did not feel itself as sacrificing any of his proud dignity by proposing to listen to their grievances, and even to concede to every reasonable demand, long after they had placed themselves in armed resistance to all the power of Great Britain. Had George the Third listened to his words of wisdom, he might have saved the brightest jewel of his crown. He took the opposite course. He denied the existence of grievances, he rejected the olive branch, he insisted upon coercion. And what was the result? History records its verdict in favor of Chatham, and against his king. And who is there in the Mother Country at this day who does not regret the blunder, if he does not condemn the motive of the monarch? When the great grandson of that same king, on his late visit to this capital, so handsomely made his pilgrimage to the tomb of the arch rebel of that time, do you imagine that his countrymen and future subjects would have applauded the act if they still believed that the stiff backed old king had been right in shutting the door of reconciliation? For my part, Mr. Speaker, I am more inclined to accord with that philosophical statesman, Edmund Burke, who, during the same struggle, was not afraid to bring forward his plan of conciliation with America, and in the elaborate speech which he made in its defence he used the following language, not entirely inappropriate to these times:—

> Now, in such unfortunate quarrels among the component parts of a great political union of communities, I can scarcely conceive anything more completely imprudent than for the head of the empire to insist that if any privilege is pleaded against his will or his acts, that his whole authority is denied, instantly to proclaim rebellion, to beat to arms, and to put the offending provinces under the ban. Will not this, sir, very soon teach the provinces to make no distinctions on their part? Will it not teach them that the government against which a claim of liberty is tantamount to high treason, is a government to which submission is equivalent to slavery?

Mr. Speaker, it is not my custom to lean much upon authority. As a general thing it appears to me to pass for more than it is worth. But there are persons who are always more or less influenced by the source from which anything comes, and who are better disposed to believe in the testimony of a witness two centuries old than if the same reasoning were issued from the lips of the best of living contemporaries. To such I will commend a passage drawn from the most profound of British statesmen and philosophers, Francis Bacon:—

> Concerning the materials of seditions, it is a thing well to be considered, for the surest way to prevent seditions, if the times do bear it, is to take away the matter of them; for if there be fuel prepared, it is hard to tell whence the spark shall come that shall set it on fire. As for discontentments, they are in the politic body like to humors in the natural, which are apt to gather a preternatural heat and to inflame; and let no prince measure the danger of them by this, whether they be just or unjust, for that were to imagine people to be too reasonable who do often spurn at their own good; nor yet by this, whether the griefs whereupon they rise be in fact great or small, for they are the most dangerous discontentments where the fear is greater than the feeling. "*Dolendi modus, timendi non item.*" Besides, in great oppressions the same things that provoke the patience do withal mate the courage; but in fears it is not so. Neither let any prince or State be secure concerning discontentments because they have been often, or have been long, and yet no peril hath ensued, for as it is true that every vapor or fume doth not turn into a storm, so it is nevertheless true that storms, though they blow over divers times, yet may fall at last; and as the Spanish proverb noteth well, "The cord breaketh at last by the weakest pull."

Such deep sagacity as this convinces me, if I ever doubted, that the way to peace in times of discord is not always found by refusing to listen to complaints. I differ, then, with some of my rigid friends on this point. I prefer to consider grievances, were it but to be sure that they have no just foundation—much more if they prove to merit attention for their reasonableness. My notion of the duty of a public is to watch the growth of offences, and not to neglect, still less to despise them. I have, therefore, faithfully labored, in my humble way, to comprehend the nature of the discontents actually prevailing, and to judge of the extent to which they justify the resort to so violent a mode of relief as the overthrow of a government. After a full hearing of all that has been said in committee and elsewhere, I easily embrace the topics of complaint under three heads, to wit:—

First—The passage of laws in some of the free States operating to discourage the recovery of fugitive slaves.

Second—The denial of equal rights in the Territories.

Third—The apprehension of such an increase of political power in the free States as to tempt to an invasion, under new forms of the constitution, of the rights of the slave States to manage their domestic affairs.

After a full and calm examination of the grounds furnished to sustain these complaints, I am ready to declare that if these are all that endanger the continuance of the present common bond of association between the States, in my opinion so similar sacrifice to mere abstractions was ever before made among reasoning men. Let me proceed briefly to analyze them one by one. And first, of the Personal Liberty laws. Their origin is well known to have been in the enactment of the last Fugitive Slave law. Their true purpose is to protect innocent freemen from being dragged under its stringent provisions, without trial and without offence, into irredeemable bondage. If in attempting to secure this object some of them should have overstepped the line so far as to appear to obstruct the reclamation of fugitive slaves, surely a little may be pardoned to the spirit of liberty, justly wounded by the harsh and revolting features of the law. So far from being constructed with any view to effect its object, that measure has always seemed to me to have the appearance of being made purposely offensive in order to insure its non-execution, so that complaint against the free States might grow out of it. Mr. Speaker, if there be one error into which the people of the United States most often fall, it is that of legislating over much. In our eagerness to remedy all sorts of difficulties we are apt to forget that, under every form of government, the habits, manners, modes of belief, and forms of education, establish social barriers against which the best constructed statutes are directed in vain. Sometimes this happens because they want vigor, sometimes because they have too much. A collision with a popular prejudice, however ill-founded, will annul the most [illegible] law. Dean Swift once roused the passions of the Irish people to such a degree as to banish from [illegible] circulation a new copper currency, against which [illegible] time has shown there was not a single solid objection. Then it happens that the codes of all countries abound in obsolete laws. Such were the sumptuary laws, and in obsequiousness the often repeated attempts to regulate [illegible] of etiquette, and commodities, the stern severity [illegible] the price of labor for trifling offences, the constancy of the penalties [illegible] the rate of interest for [illegible] efforts to fix [illegible] well meant endeavors to pr[illegible] the use of money, the [illegible] the sale of spirits or liquor. Such was, in fact, [illegible] the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. And, for different reasons, such are likewise the Personal Liberty laws. In [illegible] a very large section of the free States the former [illegible] inoperative, and always will be, and the reason is [illegible] its harshness against innocent men runs counter to the sympathies of the people. It is no matter how many laws you make, the more cruel they are the less will you be likely to find them efficient. This is a law of human feeling, which every man made with a heart can readily comprehend. It is this which makes Personal Liberty laws of no use also. The fugitive is never recovered because people who think it cruel to return him send him forward, and not because he has any imagined protection in the statute book. If, then, you hope to counteract this tendency, the right way to do it is not to increase, but to soften the severity of your law. Neither will it avail much to claim the repeal of Personal Liberty laws, which have never been of practical use to anybody, bond or free. This would only leave you just where you were. The difficulty is in the nature of the reclamation. If you are proposing to dissolve the Union because that difficulty cannot be removed, the natural question will spring up, whether the right of reclamation, in some shape or other, specifically guaranteed to you in the organic act of government, is not worth keeping at all. Of course you will let it go if you succeed in separation. If you do, in my humble opinion you will never get anything like security again. Your mistake seems to me to have been the desire to use it too fiercely. The measure now proposed by the committee, is based on a principle of justice, the recognition of which is calculated to soften the repugnance to the law in the free States, and to a corresponding extent to facilitate the recovery of fugitives. But I frankly confess, Mr. Speaker, my unwillingness to participate in the responsibility for this kind of legislation. I am willing to leave the question of modification or otherwise to the representatives of the border States, who are most interested in it as a practical regulation. With us in Massachusetts, I am free to say that I think both the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, and the Personal Liberty law consequent upon it, are obsolete on the statute books. If we are quarrelling about either or both, we make a ground of dispute out of a mere abstraction. I ask the slaveholders, if you are going to dissolve the Union about it on the one side, how are you likely to improve your chances of recovery by that on the other? I ask my own friends, if you are willing to stake the Union upon adherence to your counter-legislation, are you not risking substance for an abstraction, sacrificing a beneficent system to uphold a statute which has never prevented the recovery of a single slave, nor secured the liberty of a single freeman? And now I come to the second, which has been called the most serious cause of dispute of all, but which seems to me more of an abstraction than either: I mean the complaint of exclusion from the Territories. And first, as to the matter of fact. Who excludes the slaveholders with their slaves? Have they not obtained an opinion from the Supreme Court which will in effect override any and every effort of Congress against them? They can, if they choose, now go wherever they like on the public domain. There is no majority in Congress itself to prevent their going, even if it had the power. Why do they not use that right? The reason is plain—it is not for their interest to go so far North. They will not leave the rich bottom lands still open for the profitable cultivation of the cotton plant in the South to go to a comparatively arid region further off. The slaveholder follows his own interest in applying his labor in that way that will yield the best result. If he were compelled by law to remove to any part of the territory from which he now complains that he is excluded, he would be apt to regard the decree as a greater outrage than any he now enumerates. The law of political economy regulates this matter much better than any specific statute. It guides this species of labor to the most suitable place, and that place is not the territory of the United States. I understand the validity of this reasoning to be so far conceded that the aggrieved parties are willing to surrender all of it that lies north of the old Compromise line to a perpetual prohibition of slavery therefrom. This limits their complaint of exclusion to the remaining region south of that line. If we exclude the Indian reservations, which are covered by solemn treaties, this leaves nothing but the tract of land which goes under the names of New Mexico and Arizona. It is from this tract that they complain of exclusion. It is for this tract that they demand a constitutional guarantee of protection to slavery, and in case of refusal they are ready to dissolve the Union. Now, I would ask, how stands the fact? This Territory has been organized more than ten years. It has been freely opened to slaveholders with their slaves during all that period. Slavery has enjoyed all the protection that a government favorable to it in all its branches has been able to extend over it. The Territorial organization has nursed the bantling by every artificial process, even to the concoction of a terrible slave code, which has but one obstacle to its exercise, and that is the absence of all desire to execute it, as well as the want of slaves to whom to apply it. So it has been stretched over upon white people. What more could have been done for protection if your constitutional amendment had been in operation? What more could be done if it were adopted now? New Mexico is under the shield of the Supreme Court. Congress cannot prohibit slavery there in the face of that tribunal. New Mexico has now twenty-two slaves on a surface of over two hundred thousand square miles of her extent, and of these only twelve are domiciled; the remainder are but transient residents. New Mexico shows, then, at this moment all that ten years of protection of slavery has made her. She has a slave code and twelve slaves; and yet you want more protection, and you threaten a dissolution of the Union if you do not get it—forgetting, I apprehend, that if you execute your threat, instead of getting more you may lose all that you have already obtained. If New Mexico has gained only one slave a year during all the time you have had to put them there, it is scarcely likely that the number will increase after your protecting care shall have been totally withdrawn. I think it needs no further argument to show that the question, whether this shall or shall not be slave territory, is like that alluded to by the Roman poet, "*de lana caprina*," or, in other words, of getting wool out of a goat. I say, then, in answer to the demand of a constitutional guarantee of protection to slavery in New Mexico, that you are asking for what in substance you enjoy already, and what is good for nothing to you if you get it. You will not go with your slaves to New Mexico, for the excellent reason that you are doing better with them nearer home. Yet still, as this is all the territory left, about which there is any contention between us, the Committee come forward with an intermediate proposal to settle it once for all by making it a State. This puts an end to further strife about prohibition or protection. The people of the Territory have already the right granted to them on the statute book of determining the question for themselves. You have on your side possession, which they say makes nine points in the law; we have on ours the aridity of the surface unfavorable to all forms of agricultural labor, and therefore unpropitious to slavery. Let us abide by that result now which is sure to come sooner or later. I, for one, am free to say, I do not fear it. And here let me quote a remark made to me personally on this subject by one of the gentlemen on the opposite side of the Committee. He objected to this proposition because he said it put us both in false positions. I should be censured at home for voting to admit a slave State, whilst he should meet with similar treatment for consenting to admit another free State. Now it seemed to me, on the contrary, that the very even nature of this chance was exactly that which would justify both of us in our respective action. Yet, I confess I should be very unwilling to enter into the proposition unless we can all agree to regard it as putting to rest forever a troublesome cause of dissension. I have no desire to vote for it if it be not acceptable to the other side. But even if they should reject it, I think the offer ought at least to extinguish every future complaint about the exclusion of slaveholders from the Territories, and every pretence that the refusal to grant protection is good cause for their present violent course. The dissolution of the Union would scarcely tend to make more slaves in the Territories of the United States. I very much doubt whether it will enlarge the number anywhere. Be that as it may, if it be thought better to let New Mexico remain in its present condition, even though it be a slaveholding Territory beyond all present power of change by Congress, I am content. On all other accounts, excepting as a settlement of strife, I should regard this as the most advisable course. But in either event I see no objection to expurging from its statute book, under the authority expressly reserved to Congress, of that portion of it so well described by my friend from Ohio. I cannot imagine that any calm, right minded man, of either party, could object to it. In permitting its continuance for a moment we only condemn ourselves. But now comes a further claim in this connection. We are called, not only to guarantee slavery within our own Territories, but we must provide for it in those of our neighbors before we get them. When in committee, I recollect that two distinguished gentlemen declined to consult with us any more from the moment we refused to enter into this matter. I believe that this fact was entered by them upon the journals. I confess it appeared to be somewhat singular that the attempts at conciliation should cease just at this point, and that we should be driven to a final separation of the States because we did not like to declare in the constitution that we meditated at any and all times an encroachment upon foreign States, and that to that end we were making a preliminary rule of arrangements about their institutions without the smallest regard to the disposition or convenience of those who may be citizens at the time. In my simplicity I had imagined it was a fundamental principle of all negotiations to let the people of other countries speak for themselves in regard to their own affairs. I had supposed they might have a word to say about so material a question as the introduction of slavery. All these considerations appear to have been overlooked, and we are told that the Union must be dissolved if we refuse to put in the constitution a pledge that we will protect slavery in the States of Sonora, or Coahuila, or Chihuahua, or New Leon—when we get them. In order to comprehend how this proceeding will look to strangers, let me suppose that the British Parliament were to entertain the question what sort of organic law they should enact respecting the labor to be employed in the gold region of America south of the forty-ninth parallel, hereafter to be acquired. Should not we regard it as pretty comical sort of preemption. But if we should be further informed that Scotland had become fixed in its determination to break up the Union, because Great Britain declined to consider this subject, what would then be our amazement? Yet I see little difference between this picture and that which we present ourselves when we fall to quarrelling about the way we shall dispose of our neighbors' property at a time when there is no particular prospect of our getting it at all. Have not we got difficult problems enough to solve within our present enormous geographical limits to save us the necessity of puzzling our brains with others that are without? I can scarce suppress a smile at this idea of "Territory hereafter to be acquired," even amidst all the painful realities of the immediate struggle. Is it not, I ask you, Mr. Speaker, an abstraction more extraordinary than all the rest? The third and last of the causes of grievance is perhaps the most singular of all. It attaches itself to no act of commission or of omission whatever, but is a mere apprehension of what may be done hereafter. It is said that the party which has now succeeded in the popular election has increased in numbers with great rapidity, and that it shows itself so animated by a hostility to slavery as to render all reliance upon its present professions of moderation utterly illusory. The case, then, stands thus—we are to dissolve the Union, not about a reality, but from a fear. What, can this be so? The chivalrous State of South Carolina frightened! The brave Ancient Dominion stricken with panic! The vigorous State of Georgia in dismay! And all for what? Not on account of the Chicago platform, the only authorised exposition of the policy of the successful party. No, that is not complained of as dangerous. The terror comes from the alarming language of particular individuals. Mr. such a one had said so and so in a speech; another gentleman, an editor, had written so and so in his newspaper. Mr. Senator Seward had spoken somewhere of an "irrepressible conflict," and of invasion designed at some time or other upon slavery; so, by way of proving him a false prophet and themselves wise remonstrants, I suppose the aggrieved parties propose no longer to attempt to repress the "conflict," but rather to invite invasion in good earnest by beginning it themselves. So Mr. Lincoln, our President elect, is charged with having said in Illinois, some time ago, "that a crisis would be reached and passed." And he had been so bold as to quote the words of an authority before whose name all Christian nations bow—"A house divided against itself cannot stand." Whereupon the complainants proceed to disprove the propositions by immediately bringing on a crisis, and, instead of waiting for the house to fall, by setting vigorously to work to pull it down about our ears. And all this from fear lest these predictions should be verified hereafter. It has been further alleged as a grievance, that by the admission of new free States, the time may come when their number will exceed three quarters of the whole; then they will have it in their power to adopt amendments of the constitution at pleasure; then there is reason to fear that they will invade the domestic institutions of the States. Of course, the republicans will at once initiate a plan of emancipation, and it is in full view of this impending danger that the slaveholding States prefer to avoid it by dissolving the Union. It is difficult at all times to reason about imaginary dangers. I think it was Mr. Jefferson who remarked, that "much of the life of every man is troubled with the apprehension of things that never come to pass." But surely we have no rational cause to anticipate the admission of twenty-seven more States within any moderate calculation of time. Yet it will require no less to furnish the necessary proportion, outside of the slave States, to incorporate amendments into the constitution. It is, moreover, somewhat surprising to find that even the suggestion of the possibility of the proposal of such amendment in any case should have been made in such a quarter. Surely there are some things which, for its own security if for no other reason, it may fairly be presumed that not one of the States would ever originate, and one of the most essential would be any idea of a direct interference with the internal economy of a sister State. I confess, Mr. Speaker, that I should be very jealous, as a citizen of Massachusetts, of any attempt on the part of Virginia, for example, to propose an amendment of the constitution designed to rescind or abolish the Bill of Rights prefixed to our own form of government. Yet I cannot see why such a proposition would be more unjustifiable than any counter proposition to abolish slavery. In mastering the primary elements of our form of government, the first and fundamental idea is the reservation to the people of the respective States of every power of regulating their own affairs not specifically surrendered in the constitution. The security of the State governments depends upon the fidelity with which this principle is observed. Even the intimation of any such interference as I have mentioned by way of example, could not be made in earnest without at once shaking the entire foundation of the whole confederated Union. No man shall exceed me in jealousy of affection for the State rights of Massachusetts. So far as I remember, nothing of this kind was ever thought of heretofore, and I see no reason to apprehend that what has not happened thus far will be more likely to happen hereafter. But if the time ever comes when it does occur, I shall believe the dissolution of the system to be much more certain than I do at this moment. For these reasons I cannot imagine that there is the smallest foundation for uneasiness about the intentions of any considerable number of men in the free States to interfere, in any manner whatever, with slavery in the States, much less by the hopeless mode of amending the constitution. To me it looks like panic—pure panic. How, then, is it to be treated? Is it to be neglected or ridiculed? Not at all. If a child in the nursery be frightened by the idea of a spectre, common humanity would prompt an effort by kindness to assuage the alarm; but in cases where the same feeling pervades the bosoms of multitudes of men, this imaginary evil grows up at once into a gigantic reality, and must be dealt with as such. It is at all times difficult to legislate against a possibility. The committee have reported a proposition intended to meet this case. It is a form of amendment of the constitution, which in substance takes away no rights whatever which the free States ever should attempt to use, whilst it vests exclusively in the slave States the right to use them or not as they shall think proper, the whole treatment of the subject to which they relate being conceded to be a matter of common interest to them exclusively within their jurisdiction, and subject to their control. A time may arrive, in the course of years, when they will themselves desire some act of interference in a friendly and beneficent spirit. If so, they have the power reserved to them of initiating the very form in which it would be most welcome. If not, they have a security, so long as this government shall endure, that no sister State shall dictate any change against their will. I have now considered all the alleged grievances which have thus far been brought to our attention—first, the Personal Liberty laws, which never freed a slave; second, exclusion from a territory which slaveholders will never desire to occupy; third, apprehension of an event which will never take place. For the sake of these three causes of complaint, all of them utterly without practical result, the slaveholding States, unquestionably the weakest section of this great confederacy, are voluntarily and precipitately surrendering the realities of solid power woven into the very texture of a government that now keeps nineteen millions of freemen willing to tolerate, and in one sense to shelter, institutions which, but for that, would meet with no more sympathy among them than they now do in the remainder of the civilized world. For my own part, I must declare that, even suppose these alleged grievances to be more real than I represent them, I think the measures of the committee dispose of them effectually and forever. They contribute directly all that can be legitimately done by Congress, and they recommend it to the legislatures of the States to accomplish the remainder. Why, then, is it that harmony is not restored? The answer is, that you are not satisfied with this settlement, however complete. You must have some guarantees in the constitution; you must make the protection and extension of slavery in the Territories now existing, "and hereafter to be acquired," a cardinal doctrine of our great charter. Without that you are determined to dissolve the Union. How stands the case, then? We offer to settle the question finally, in all of the present territory that you claim, by giving you every chance of establishing slavery that you have any right to require of us. You decline to take the offer, because you fear it will do you no good. Slavery will not go there. But if that be true, what is the use of asking for the protection anyhow, much less in the constitution? Why require protection where you will have nothing to protect? All you appear to desire it for is New Mexico. Nothing else is left. Yet you will not accept New Mexico at once, because ten years of experience has proved to you that protection has been of no use thus far. But if so, how can you expect that it will be of much more use hereafter, and to make it worth dissolving the Union about? But if we pass to the other condition, is it any more reasonable? Are we going to fight because we cannot agree upon the mode of disposing of our neighbors' lands? Are we to break up the Union of these States, cemented by so many years of common sufferings and resplendent with so many years of common glory, because it is insisted that we should incorporate into what we regard as the charter of our freedom a proclamation to the civilized world that we intend to grasp the territory of other nations, wherever we can do it, for the purpose of putting into it certain institutions which some of us disapprove, and that, too, whether the people inhabiting that territory themselves approve of it or not? I am almost inclined to believe that they who first did it must have done so for the sake of presenting a condition which they knew beforehand must be rejected, or which, if accepted, must humiliate us in the dust forever. In point of fact, this proposal covers no question of immediate moment which may not be settled by another and less obnoxious one. Why is it, then, persevered in and the other rejected? The answer is obvious—you want the Union dissolved. You want to make it impossible for honorable men to become reconciled. If it be indeed so, then on you, and you alone, shall rest the responsibility of what may follow. If the Union be broken up, the reason why it happened shall remain on record forever. It was because you rejected one form of settling a question, which might be offered and accepted with honor, in order to insist upon another, which you knew we could not accept without disgrace. I answer for myself only when I say, that if the alternative of the salvation of the Union be only that the people of the United States shall, before the Christian nations of the earth, plant in broad letters upon the print of their charter of republican government the dogma of slave propagandism over the remainder of the countries of the world, I will not consent to brand myself with what I deem such disgrace, let the consequences be what they may. But it is said that this answer closes the door of reconciliation, and the slaveholding States will secede. And what then? This brings me to the last point which I desire to touch to-day—the proper course for the government to pursue in the face of these difficulties. Some of the friends with whom I act have not hesitated to express themselves in favor of coercion, and they have drawn very gloomy pictures of the fatal consequences to the prosperity and security of the whole Union that must ensue. For my own sake, I am glad that I do not partake so largely in these fears. I see no obstacle to the regular continuance of the government in not less than twenty States, and perhaps more, the inhabitants of which have not in a moment been deprived of that peculiar practical wisdom in the management of their affairs, which is the secret of their past success. Several new States will before long be ready to take their places with us, and make good in part the loss of the old ones. The mission of furnishing a great example of free government to the nations of the earth will still be in our hands, impaired, I admit, but not destroyed; and I doubt not our power to accomplish it yet in spite of the temporary drawback. Even the problem of coercion will go on to solve itself without our aid; for if the sentiment of disunion become so far universal and permanent in the dissatisfied States as to show no prospect of good from resistance, and there be no acts of aggression attempted on their part, I will not say that I may not favor the idea of some arrangement of a peaceful character, though I do not now see the authority under which it can be originated. The new confederacy can scarcely be other than a secondary Power. It can never be a maritime State. It will begin with the necessity of keeping eight millions of its population to watch four millions, and with the duty of guarding, against the egress of the latter, several thousand miles of an exposed border, beyond which there will be no right of reclamation of the result of a similar experiment. I cannot, in my own mind, have a moment's doubt. At the last session I ventured to place on record in this house a prediction by which I must abide. Let the effect of the future on my sagacity be what it may, I have not yet seen any reason to doubt its accuracy. I now repeat it. The experiment will ignominiously fail. But there are exceptions to the adoption of this peaceful policy which it will not be wise to overlook: if there be violent and wanton attacks upon the persons or the property of the citizens of the United States, or of their government, I see not how demands for immediate redress can be avoided. If any interruptions should be attempted of the regular channels of trade in the great watercourses or in the ocean, they cannot long be permitted, and if any considerable minorities of citizens should be persecuted or proscribed on account of their attachment to the Union, and should call for protection, I cannot deny the obligation of this government to afford it. There are many persons in many of the States whose patriotic declarations and honorable pledges of support of the Union may bring down upon them more than the ill will of their infatuated fellow citizens. It would be impossible for the people of the United States to look upon any proscription of them with indifference. These are times which should bring together all men, by whatever party name they may have been heretofore distinguished, upon common ground. When I heard the gentlemen from Virginia, the other day, so bravely and so forcibly urging their manly arguments in support of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws, my heart involuntarily bounded towards them, as brethren sacredly engaged in a common cause. Let them, said I to myself, but accept the offered settlement of the differences that remain between us, on some fair basis like that proposed by the committee, and then what is to prevent us all, who yet believe that "the Union must be preserved," from joining heart and hand our common forces to effect it? When the cry goes out that the ship is in danger of sinking, the first duty of every man on board, no matter what his particular vocation, is to lend all the strength he has to the work of keeping her afloat. What! shall it be said that we waver in the view of those who begin by trying to expunge the sacred memory of the Fourth of July? Shall we help them to obliterate or stultify the labors of the patriots who erected this magnificent political edifice upon the adamantine base of human liberty? Shall we surrender the fame of Washington and Laurens, of Gadsden and the Lees, of Jefferson and Madison, and of the myriads of heroes whose names are imperishably connected with the memory of a united people? Never—never! For myself, I can only interpose against what seems to me like the madness of the moon, the barrier of a single feeble remonstrance. But in any event it shall never be said of my share in the action of this hour of danger, that it has been guided by vindictive passions, or narrow considerations of personal or party advantage. I well know what I hazard, among many whose good opinion has ever been part of the sunlight of my existence, in following what I hold to be a higher duty. Whilst at any and at all times I shall labor to uphold the great principles of liberty, without which this grand system of our fathers would seem to be a mockery and a show, I shall equally strive to give no just ground to enemies and traitors to expand the circle of mischief they may do. Although not very frequently indulging in the profession of a devotion to the Union which has heretofore been too often associated with a public policy I deem most dangerous to its safety, I will venture to add that no man, over the boundless extent of our dominion, has more reasons for inextinguishable attachment to it than myself. It is interwoven in my affections with the faithful labors in its support of two generations of my race, it is blended with a not inconsiderable personal stake in its continuity, it is mingled with my earnest prayers for the welfare of those who are treading after me, and, more than all these, it colors all my visions of the beneficent spread of republican institutions, as well in America as over the rest of the civilized world. If, then, so great a calamity as a division is about to befall us it shall be hastened by no act of mine. It shall come from the wilful passions of infatuated men, who demand it of us to destroy the great principles for which our fathers struggled in life and in death, to stain our standard with the symbol of human oppression, and to degrade us in the very hour of our victory, before our countrymen, before all the nations of the civilized world, and before God. Rather than this, "let the heavens fall." My duty is performed.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House again went into committee on the Deficiency bill, and the discussion of the Chiriqui amendment was resumed.

Mr. Sickles, (opp.) of N. Y., advocated it on the ground of great national, commercial and economic advantages, as it seemed a new and practical route to the Pacific of immense importance, considering the exorbitant charges and monopoly of the Panama Railroad Company.

The House took a recess till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

SPEECH OF MR. FARNSWORTH ON THE CRISIS.

Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of Ill., said—We have fallen on evil times. There was danger of a dismemberment of the confederacy. This none could deny. The time was when the true patriot would sacrifice himself for his country. Patriotism was now made of different stuff. Instead of immolating himself, he has but to shift his principles with every change of political wind. Martyrs used to be burnt at the stake—now all they have to do to acquire the crown of martyrdom is to burn their principles. We see forts and other property seized in the South, which so much dreads coercion. But he did not know anybody proposing to coerce a State. He did not know whether the government could coerce a State. He had seen members of Congress swear by everything good to support the constitution, and then deliberately set to work plotting treason. If he had such men before a jury of Illinois, with an indictment for perjury, he would send every mother's son of them to the penitentiary for that crime. And yet these gentlemen talked of patriotism and chivalry. Might he be delivered from such patriotism! He denied that the republican party propose to interfere with slavery in the States and District of Columbia. In reply to a question of Mr. Simms, he said it was the purpose of the republican party to maintain freedom in the Territories where the statute of slavery is not established. He meant by voting to suspend the rules in order to admit Mr. Blake's resolution last session, just what Washington meant when he said his vote should not be wanting to abolish slavery everywhere; and he hoped the time would arrive for ridding the District of Columbia of the stain and curse of slavery. When a bill for that purpose was introduced he would be ready to vote for it. He would step to the verge of constitutional power to rid the country of slavery. The remedy proposed by the seceding States for their complaints will but aggravate and heighten rather than lessen them. They are rushing on suicide. He was opposed to the recommendations of the Committee of Thirty-three. He would not give a single inch of vantage ground to slavery it does not now possess. Should New Mexico be admitted as a slave State, she might a year after retire from the Union. It was time we had a settlement, but he wanted no cheating round the board. The Lord knew we had trouble enough out of the old Missouri line; let us have no more. Was it the duty of the republicans to disgrace and humiliate themselves by making concessions and compromises of principles to men with arms in hands against the government—men who have insulted our flag—taken forcible possession of our property, and are coercing the government instead of the government coercing them? Was it becoming to do this in order that a President constitutionally elected might be here peaceably inaugurated? Elected by twelve thousand majority, he would not surrender one jot or tittle of the principles on which he was elected.

Mr. Avery, (opp.) of Tenn., rose for the purpose of setting his State right and to reply to the extraordinary and unnatural speech of his colleague (Mr. Etheridge), which was eulogized by the *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Gazette* and other organs of that party, which stand opposed to the South. He would not say his colleague had received a contingent fee of a high place in the councils of those whom he defended; but he would say, in his judgment, the man born and nurtured on Southern soil, who, in a crisis like this, champions the cause of the enemies of the South, is forgetful of the interest of the Southern people. His colleague maintained that the charges against the republicans are in the main false, and that the Southern people have run wild with excitement owing to misrepresentations of the republican party. He (Mr. Avery) proceeded to show that the South have suffered wrong by legislation which must be righted, and in this connection referred to the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature to show that she, too, will resort to disunion unless constitutional guarantees for slavery shall be given to all the Southern States. The people of Tennessee will be satisfied with nothing less than the Crittenden proposition. In conclusion, he said, it was the duty of Tennessee to unite her destiny with the seceded States.

Mr. Niblack, (opp.) of Indiana, believed something could yet be done which would sooner or later bring back the seceding States. Everything consistent with honor should be resorted to with a view of restoring harmony and peace. Meantime, however, he was in favor of a vigorous enforcement of the laws.

The number of members present during the evening averaged about a dozen.

The spectators were few and the proceedings remarkably dull.

Mr. Edgerton, (rep.) of Ohio, argued that the present troubles arose from the fell spirit of slavery. The South have long controlled the government and made every department of it sectional. She had been oppressed with patronage. If guarantees are to be given, he demanded they should be given in the name of freedom. He would not compromise. He had no faith that the Union could stand any longer than it ministered to slavery. He would not compromise, because slavery was an outrage against God and an insult to humanity.

Mr. Hamilton, (opp.) of Texas, obtained the floor, when the House adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

Columbus, Jan. 31, 1861.

The following are the Commissioners appointed and confirmed by the Senate to-day:—Messrs. Chase, Ewing, S. C. Wright, Groesbeck, V. B. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock, F. T. Backus.

Providence, Jan. 31, 1861.

Gov. Sprague has appointed the following Commissioners to the Washington Convention:—Chief Justice Ames, Alexander Duncan, Gov. Hoppin, George H. Browne, Samuel G. Arnold.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31, 1861.

The Governor has appointed as commissioners to meet those of Virginia at Washington, on the 4th of February, Wm. M. Meredith, Thomas White, James Pollock, David Wilmot, Thomas E. Franklin, Andrew W. Loomis and Wm. McKennan. The three first named have accepted; the other four have not been heard from.

St. Louis, Jan. 31, 1861.

The House to-day passed a resolution appointing Waldo P. Johnson, Judge Hough, Col. Doniphan, Judge Buckner and John D. Coalter Commissioners to the Washington Convention. The Senate immediately concurred in the resolution, and the Governor was requested to notify the Commissioners without delay of their appointment.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31, 1861.

The Legislature of Indiana has authorized the Governor to appoint Commissioners to the Washington Convention. The names will be announced to-morrow.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Albany, Jan. 31, 1861.

The long looked for Convention assembled at Tweddle Hall this morning. There was a large attendance, and a great many old men who have not participated in the politics of the State for a long time. It is, in fact, a body of able men, taking it as a whole, and the best looking democratic Convention that I have ever witnessed in the State.

The Tammany and Mozart men were busy throughout the morning upon their special claims, each urging that they should be admitted, Tammany alone; but the Mozarters were willing to share the honor with the Tammanyites. Clancy, Sweeny, Purdy and Belmont were especially busy on the part of Tammany, and were determined that their rights should be recognized. But it was found that the country delegates were unwilling to turn Mozart out in the cold. They were therefore compelled to submit to a compromise, by admitting both sets and declaring Tammany regular. This programme would have been put through had it not been for the vacillation and shifting of Sanford E. Church, who rode over all parliamentary usages in his action as *tempore* Chairman. But through him the Mozarters succeeded in getting the matter in the shape that they desired it, and, by a direct vote upon striking out the regularity of Tammany, they were carrying everything before them, when there was a request made to substitute a resolution declaring that while the Convention did not wish to decide upon the regularity of either, yet in view of the fact that they had not assembled for partisan purposes, they would admit both delegations. This was carried by acclamation, when the Tammany delegation withdrew for a consultation, and did not make their appearance before the Convention took a recess.

At one time there was every indication of a storm and a general row. The Mozart generals were moving about the hall, watching the different delegates as they voted, and whenever any prominent person voted on the Mozart side there was a general demonstration of applause by them. Neither Millard Fillmore nor Seymour answered to their names.

It was apparent from the commencement of the morning session that the Mozarters had the best of the Tammanyites on the question.

The speech of the *tempore* chairman, on taking his seat, foreshadowed the same position that I stated the Convention would in my despatch in Wednesday's Herald, and the responses that his remarks met with showed very conclusively that it met the feelings of the Convention.

The Tammany delegation had a lengthy consultation over the question whether they would take part in the deliberations of the Convention or issue an address of their own to the people.

Mr. Tilden made an earnest appeal for them not to be hasty, but, for the magnitude of the question which they had come here to consider, to go back into the Convention and take part in its deliberations.

A majority of the delegation looked upon the decision as reviving the old barnburner fight of 1848, and declare that the adherents to the Buffalo platform were the prime movers against them, and would not for a moment consider the proposition. They took a direct vote on returning to the Convention, which resulted in ten in favor and forty-four against. The following are the ten who voted in favor of returning:—Messrs. Belmont, Law, Tilden, Cooper, Hardy, J. J. Reiley, Hoffman, Hurlbut and J. Murphy. But all agreed to abolish the decision of the majority.

Having thus decided not to take part in the proceedings of the Convention, they met at the Delevan and prepared an address to the people, rehearsing the whole question, also reviewing the present agitated state of the country, taking strong grounds against coercion. They now declare war to the knife on the Regency, determined not to ask or give quarters. They are in great spirits, and declare that this is the beginning of the war against the Regency. One of their points is that the Convention was called to order by Cagger, presided over by Church, and manipulated by Richmond.

The Tammany delegation is the strongest that ever came to a State Convention, and states that she had the distinct pledge of the Regency that they should be recognized. Mozart was much weaker in the character of her delegates, and Wood's radical doctrines make many who voted against dividing the question regret that they did not vote the Tammany delegation equally in.

The Tammany men are full of pluck, and consider war against the Regency a very good issue to go before the people on. If the fight goes on it will draw out all party animosities and virtually inaugurate a reconstruction of parties. As evidence of the cheat, it is understood Sickles was telegraphed by Cagger not to come on, as they wanted to give Tammany another lick.

The Mozarters are enjoying what they consider a triumph, in whiskey and other warlike decoctions.

A movement is on foot to-night to get the Tammany delegates back in the Convention, but it looks as if they would not yield.

This fight is the great excitement and for the time eclipses the Senatorial issue. If it shall result in the downfall of the Regency good will come unexpectedly out of Nazareth.

The feature of the afternoon session was the speech of Seymour, a very able effort, but almost wholly a eulogy on the South—too much so to accomplish any change in the Northern mind, where it is needed.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Wm. H. Ludlow, chairman, will report to the Convention to-morrow, in substance, the following resolutions:—

First, declaratory of the present revolutionary state of affairs, without placing the blame anywhere.

Second, that civil war is no remedy for the troubles, but that conciliation and compromise are the only and true remedies which will reach and cure the disease.

Third, they request the Legislature to submit at an early day the Crittenden proposition to the people.

These resolutions will be unanimously passed.

Mr. Tilden, of Tammany Hall, joins in the report, although the Tammany delegation voted to withdraw from the Convention, and, as representatives of the New York democracy, to issue an address to the people and a declaration of war against the Regency.

The Tammany men meet again in the morning, and will then adjourn *sine die*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Albany, Jan. 31, 1861.

The Convention assembled at eleven o'clock at Tweddle Hall.

At half past eleven Peter Cagger called the Convention to order on the part of the State Committee.

Mr. Driggs, of New York, nominated ex-Governor Church, of Orleans, as temporary Chairman. Carried with loud applause.

On taking the chair Mr. Church said:—

Gentlemen of the Convention—I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred on me in selecting me to preside temporarily over the deliberations of this Convention. Although we have been called together as members of a political organization, we have not come here as political partisans, or for the advantage of any party purpose whatever. Our beloved country is in imminent peril, and we have assembled, I trust, in a spirit of patriotism and fraternal regard, to contribute something by advice and influence in restoring peace to the country and preserving and perpetuating this glorious heritage, bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary sires. I beg to invoke, gentlemen of the Convention, on your part, that spirit of conciliation and forbearance which animated our fathers when they laid the foundation of our government, and which should ever characterize the proceedings of those who are engaged in so patriotic and holy a purpose. Gentlemen of the Convention, what is your further pleasure?

The following temporary Secretaries were appointed:—Henry McCluskey, of Kings; John A. Griswold, of Rensselaer; Dr. A. White, of Cayuga; H. A. Reeves, of Suffolk; E. C. Perrin, of Kings.

Judge Gray, of Chemung, expressed the hope, before proceeding with the roll call, or deciding upon contested seats, that no delegate sent here by a constituency will be excluded. All were aware that in the city of New York two sets of delegates have been elected, and he desired to settle that affair with all harmony. He understood that in former times, in the Conventions of 1859 and 1860, the regularity of the respective organizations was settled on. He did not propose to interfere with anything that had been settled by those Conventions, or to settle anew any question of regularity. His purpose was to keep out of this Convention any matter of dispute, any question calculated to disturb its harmony. He therefore offered the following:—

Resolved, That without intending to impair the decisions of previous conventions, which have determined the organization at Tammany Hall to be the regular organization of the democratic party in the city of New York, this Convention, in the present great public exigency, and the peculiar nature and objects of this body, deem it expedient to admit to seats all the delegates and alternates from the city of New York and other districts and counties of the State.

Judge Dean, of New York, moved to strike out the first part of the resolution. It was of no consequence to this Convention what former conventions had done. He came here to represent no party organization. He wanted in this Convention to keep out every disturbing element. (Applause.)

Elijah Purdy called the gentleman to order. His seat is contested.

Loud cries of order, and cries for Dean.

The Chair decided that the gentlemen whose seats were contested had no right to address the Convention.

Mr. Dean—The gentleman from New York, whose seat is contested, has no right to raise a point of order.

After some excitement the previous question was demanded and ordered.

Arphaxed Loomis, of Herkimer, called for a division on the question.

The first part of the resolution relating to regularity was put to vote; but before the vote was finished, Judge Gray, as a settlement of the difficulty, asked unanimous consent to offer the following:—

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Convention, in view of the present public exigency and peculiar nature and objects of this body, it is expedient to admit to seats all delegates and alternates who may have been sent here without entering into or determining any questions of regularity or organization, or prejudicing thereby the decisions of any previous democratic conventions, as to the questions of organization.

Loud applause followed the reading of this resolution, which was adopted unanimously, amid deafening cheers.

August Belmont asked leave for the Tammany delegation to retire for consultation.

Judge Dean said that Mozart did not wish to retire for one moment from a convention called for such patriotic purposes. (Loud applause.)

Credentials were handed in.

The following committee was appointed on permanent organization:—Chancellor Walworth, of Saratoga; J. B. Skinner, of Wyoming; Willard Johnson, of Oswego; Dennis McCarthy, of Onondaga; Edmund Driggs, of Kings.

The following Committee on Credentials was appointed:—T. A. Houghtaling, of Cayuga; R. H. Cushney, of Montgomery; C. W. Armstrong, of Albany; Eli Cook, of Erie, and Joseph R. Flanders, of Franklin.

The Convention took a recess till half-past three.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock.

The body of the hall was filled with over 700 delegates and alternates, and the galleries densely packed. A large number of ladies were present.

Hon. R. H. Walworth reported the following permanent officers of the Convention:—

For President—Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany.

For Vice Presidents—First district, Charles O'Conor, James Wadsworth, Gilbert Dean and August Belmont. Second district, John H. Brower, Gouverneur Kemble, Samuel J. Wilkin and George Thompson. Third district, Erastus Corning, James S. Thayer, S. Sherwood, Day Christopher and L. Kerstead. Fourth district, Alonzo C. Paige, Bishop Perkins, William Coleman and John D. Willard. Fifth district, Horatio Seymour, Samuel L. Edwards, Wm. C. Crain and Geo. W. Bond. Sixth district, Hiram Gray, Henry Stevens, Charles Stebbins and John H. Prentiss. Seventh district, Peter Zawger, Charles H. Carroll, Jacob Gould and John McGee. Eighth district, Hıman J. Redfield, Frederick Martin, Geo. Palmer and Thomas A. Osborne.

Secretaries—First district, Samuel J. Tilden and Nelson Taylor; Second district, E. O. Perrin and Jacob W. Elseffer; Third district, John A. Griswold and Cornelius W. Armstrong; Fourth district, Halsey R. Wing and Frazier Spraker; Fifth district, L. B. Sylvester and James R. Clark; Sixth district, Dr. A. White and Ira Crane; Seventh district, Geo. Hastings and E. M. Anderson; Eighth district, Louis Jones Peck and C. Fitch Bissell.

Hon. Stephen Clark, of Albany, and Sherburne B. Piper, of Niagara, were appointed a committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair.

As Judge Parker appeared on the stand he was received with loud and earnest applause. When order was restored he addressed the Convention as follows:—

Gentlemen—I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred by being called to preside over your deliberations and in the discharge assigned me. I rely both on your indulgence and support. In the deep gloom which hangs over our our beloved country I look upon this large assemblage and feel that there is still hope. I find myself surrounded by men of known character and tried integrity, many of whom have devoted a large portion of their lives to the best interests of the country. You represent, gentlemen, not only all the material interests of this great State, but also its high moral qualities, its sense of justice, its patriotism and its devotion to the preservation of the Union. This Convention has been called with no view to mere party objects. It only looks to the great interests of the State. We meet here conservative men, conservative representative men, who have differed among themselves as to measures of governmental policy—ready, all of them, I trust, to sacrifice such differences upon the altar of the common country. He can be no true patriot who is not ready to yield his own prejudices, to surrender a favorite theory, and to clip even from his own party platform, where such omission may save the country from ruin, otherwise inevitable. The promptness with which you have assembled here to take counsel together in this most trying hour is an evidence of the deep feeling which pervades the community, and a determination of the people to provide some remedy for existing and threatened evils. Alarmed at finding the cherished Union crumbling to atoms, the people you represent, inspired by the same spirit of patriotism, and governed by one impulse, will speak through you their sentiments, and will look to your action with the deepest interest. They expect much from the wisdom of your counsels. While our people are ready at the call of duty, as history has abundantly shown, to peril their lives for the defence of the honor, property and flag of the Union, they look with horror upon the direful calamity of civil war. They shrink back aghast at the idea of repeating in this enlightened age that first great crime of man, the staining of hands with a brother's blood. The people of the State demand a peaceful settlement of the questions that have led to disunion. They have the right to insist that here shall be conciliation, concession and compromise. While yet the pillars of our political temple lie scattered on the ground, let them be used to reconstruct the edifice. The popular sentiment is daily gathering strength, and will overwhelm in its progress alike those who seek to stem it on the frail plank of party platform, and those who labor to pervert it to mere party advantage. If those who were entrusted with political power will not act in accordance with the pervading question to direct the vote of the people, their voice will be omnipotent here, and if it be raised in time may be effective elsewhere. Soaring above all political party, I am sure your deliberations will be conducted with harmony and dignity, and be worthy the solemnity and importance of the occasion.

Loud applause followed the delivery of this address.

Mr. Hammond, of Kings, moved to amend the resolution offered by Mr. Darcy in the morning inviting the democratic members of the Senate and Assembly to seats on the floor, by striking out the word "democratic."

Mr. Darcy opposed the amendment, as it will admit the republican legislators to seats on the floor. (Applause.)

Mr. A. B. Johnson, of Utica, opposed the amendment on the ground of inconvenience.

Mr. Grant, of Oswego, moved to amend by inserting the word "union" in place of "democratic." Agreed to.

Mr. Calicott moved to further amend by striking out the word "union" and substituting all democratic members, also those who sympathize with the objects of the Convention, and to include the State officers. Agreed to; and the resolution so amended was adopted.

Mr. Ludlow called up the resolution for a committee of two from each Judicial district on resolutions.

A. B. Johnson said, though a very old man, he was young in such assemblages as this. He had been but four times in a Convention such as this. The first time was when the British sacked Washington, and the democratic party did all it could to avenge the outrage. The second time was when the democracy of Oneida met on the agitation of the United States Bank question to support Gen. Jackson. (Loud applause.) The third time was at the Baltimore Convention which nominated Martin Van Buren, who was then a Northern man with Southern principles, or a Northern man who was prepared to give the South equal privileges and advantages with the North in the common confederacy. (Loud applause.) He said thus much to explain what he had to submit on the questions agitating the country. Mr. Johnson then proceeded elaborately to discuss the questions involved in the present controversy, and to protest against the republican policy as heretofore indicated by that party. He concluded as follows:—Finally, if Congress and our States cannot or will not win back our Southern brethren, let us at least part from them as friends, and then possibly, if peace shall, as I suppose it, show the despatch states that in leaving the Union they have only deserted a happy home, they may be willing to sue us to re-admit them, or if they shall find permanent separation more desirable than union, we may still exist together as useful and profitable neighbors, assisting each other when either is threatened with injustice from the nations of Europe, and the two sections, instead of wasting their time and energies quarrelling with each other about slavery, will at least have more time to severally employ all their energies in seeking their own prosperity in their own way.

Mr. Ludlow's resolution was adopted, and the following committee appointed:—First district, Samuel J. Tilden and Judge Gilbert Dean, of New York; Second, W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk, and Wm. Kelly, of Dutchess; Third, A. C. Niven, of Sullivan, and Judge Willard, of Troy; Fourth, John Cramer, of Saratoga, and A. C. Howe, of Essex; Fifth, H. Seymour, of Oneida, and A. Loomis, of Herkimer; Sixth, H. Ballard, of Cortland, and C. Stebbins, of Madison; Seventh, Isaac Butts, of Monroe, and George Hastings, of Livingston; Eighth, G. W. Clinton and J. A. Verplank, of Erie.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

Milledgeville, Jan. 26, 1861.

The Convention met this forenoon at ten o'clock.

The ordinance to abolish the Federal Court and District courts was amended, on the motion of Mr. Clark, of Dougherty, so as to say, "the stay law of 1860 shall apply to judgments and executions in said courts," and passed by ayes 204, to nays 64.

The ordinance to accept and continue in force the laws of the late United States in the State of Georgia, except as therein excepted, passed without amendment.

The ordinance to define and declare what shall be treason and misprision of treason passed without amendment.

During the debate to-day Mr. Toombs reported the substance of a despatch he had received from Mayor Wood, of New York. The Mayor said that the guns belonging to the State of Georgia had been seized by the Metropolitan police, over which he (the Mayor) had no authority.

Mr. Keenan, delegate from Baldwin, stated, on the authority of the Adjutant General of the State, that the arms referred to did not belong to the State of Georgia.

THE DELAWARE DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON.

Dover, Del., Jan. 30, 1861.

The Legislature this day adopted a resolution appointing Hon. George B. Rodney and Daniel M. Bates, Esq., of New Castle county; Hon. John W. Houston and Dr. H. Ridgely, of Kent county; and William Cannon, Esq., of Sussex county, Commissioners from this State to meet Commissioners from other States at Washington, on Monday, the 4th of February.